WEST END
CINEMA
AT CHURNEY ROAD
will show you all the latest and the best.
The theatre is cool and comfortable.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1918.

A NEW ATTRACTION
WEST END
CINEMA
the theatre to which you will eventually go.

VOL. IV NO. 227 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
26th Sept.	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
1st Oct.	Nagova ..	7000	.. ..	..
10th ..	Karmala ..	9000	.. ..	..
5th ..	Khiva ..	9000	.. ..	..
22nd ..	Arabia ..	8000	.. ..	..
19th ..	Nellore ..	7000	.. ..	..
5th Novr.	*Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
12th ..	Kashmir ..	9000	.. ..	..
19th ..	*Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
16th ..	Caledonia ..	8000	.. ..	..
3rd Decr.	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th ..	Khyber ..	9000	.. ..	..
17th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ..	Nagpur ..	7000	.. ..	..
31st ..	Salsette ..	6000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
23rd Sept.	Nore ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
2 st Oct	Malta ..	7000	Malwa * ..	11000*
17th Nov	Novara ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000§

The steamer marked * is a through sailing from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 23rd October.

For accommodation and further information, apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. and O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
23rd Sept.	Duncra	Aden.
23rd Sept.	Lhasa	Karachi coasting
15th Sept.	Fultala	Karachi, Mahommerah & Busreh
16th Sept.	Dilwara	E. and S. Africa via Porebunder and Seychelles
25th Sept.	Sangola	Rangoon via Tuticorin and Colombo
*26th Sept.	Linga	Karachi.

*Or later on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation, Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. ZAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 30th September.

S.S. LAWOE, 2,505 tons, on or about 5th October.

For further particulars apply to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

SINCE my business is ADVERTISING, I am taking my own medicine by advertising myself.

I do not intend to boast about myself, but I do want to tell you what I think I can do.

There are many clever men in the field. I know I have the keenest competition to meet but that will not prevent me from getting my share of the business.

I feel so sure of being able to help some business men to do a greater business by adopting the style of advertising I believe in, that I will be willing to take a modest fee, as I am certain you would not like, in fairness to me, that I should render this service absolutely free of charge.

R. V. KAIKINI.
3, Medows, Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS, 1916,

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
*City of Birmingham,	A & C	7498		26th Sept

* Not calling at Marseilles.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Lahore	A&C	6948	22nd Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7834	10th Oct.
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	16th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles about 9th Oct.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles ..	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles ..	630	1,023	480	720
Liverpool ..	600	90	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	..	945	..	712

Special rates by B. Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Cambell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD & TANKAHKEE LINES.

REGULARLY TO PERSIAN GULF.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
S.S. Asia Maru	2416	25th Sept.	2nd Oct.
S. S. Standard	1461	28th Sept.	10th Oct.
S.S. Banda! Maru	3227	30th Sept.	10th Oct.

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Los Angles	Singapore.	
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUDO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kobayashi	5848	18th Sept.	28th Sept.
Banyei Maru	....	2844	29th Sept.	11th Oct.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4156	7th Oct	16th Oct
Tenshin Maru	R. Ozaki	4173	14th Oct.	20th Oct.
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5980	17th Oct	29th Oct
Yeboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	19th Oct.	31st Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Shinkoku Maru	5838	Y. Kuchiki	20th Sept.	29th Sept.
Malay Maru ..	4515	Y. Nemoto	12th Oct.	23rd Oct.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes,

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia". Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

B. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,60,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittences may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising. Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £ 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street.

SALE AT THE PREMISES NO. 365. NEXT TO MESSRS. SINCERA WATCH CO., AND MESSRS. COMBRIDGE, HORNBY ROAD.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, sell at 2-45 p.m., (S. T.), at the premises as above a large stock of new and slightly used furniture comprising elegantly designed drawing room suites, settees, and chairs covered with tapestry, teak, and blackwood chairs, easy chairs, cabinets, corner cabinets, well made mirror door almyrahs, marble top and round tables, tiled top teapoys, ladies' writing tables, an elegantly made cupboard, zoondah having oval bevelled mirror doors, one robing stand with 5 feet bevelled mirror and drawers, marble top washing tables and toilet tables, book cases, one artistically designed curios, cabinet with plate glass door and glass shelves, music stands, pedesta's bedsteads and several other articles of furniture.

Furniture on view.

SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 21ST AND FRIDAY, THE 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1916, AT THE PREMISES NEXT TO THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

By Auction of Japanese decoration artistic and useful porcelain.

The undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction on the days and at the premises as above at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.), each day a large consignment of vases, beake's, ginger jars, tea jars, in every manner of shape five and three coloured jardiniers, and other articles of old Chinese design, blue and white vases, imariware and satsuma koros and other pieces decorated in fine old and modern style; wall plates and several other decorative and artistic articles in gold and enamel colours.

Also a large assortment of tea and coffee sets, cups and saucers, sweet dishes, fruit plates, table plates, jugs, bowls, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1916.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of "The Nandgaon Advance Cotton Press," at Nandgaon.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 22nd September, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), the abovementioned working cotton press of Nandgaon.

PARTICULARS:—All that leasehold piece or parcel of land at Nandgaon, District Nasik, bearing Survey No. 346 admeasuring about 2 acres and 3 gunthas and bearing Survey No. 347, admeasuring about 3 acres and 22 gunthas with buildings consisting of Press house mixing room, engine room, office servants' quarters and godowns, etc.

For printed copies of conditions of sale and list of machinery, etc., apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co., Solicitors for the Vendors at No. 18 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of 33 Drums Bleaching Powder and 46 Bags Potatoes Starch (Farina).

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant by order of Messrs. Phiroz N. Motabhoy and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Mitsui, Bussan, Kaisha, Ltd., the following goods, at the undermentioned time and place.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.) at House No. 150, Mint Road, near the General Post Office.

9—8 M B K. 1876-94—19 drums, Bleaching Powder, each 3 cwts. nett.

0/—08 M B K. 1725-38—14 drums Bleaching Powder, each 3 cwt. nett.

The above goods arrived on the 29th August, 1916, by steamer "Java Maru."

At 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at House No. 181, Mody Street.

M B K—46 bags, potatoes, starch (Farina), S.S.S. quality.

The above goods arrived in February last by steamer "Penang Maru."

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1916.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 92, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of Mr. Jerwanji M. Cama and on account and risk of Mr. Abdool Hoosein Ebhrahimji.

A lot of old tents, tent poles, pole rings, one large table, benches, grinding stones, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred square Landau, in good order

1 second hand rubber tyred mail coach, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the owner Mr. Darabshaw B. Dubash, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, opposite the late Sir P. M. Mehta's Bungalow.

The building materials of the two bungalows and out-houses lately in the occupation of the late Mr. Chabildass Lalloobhoy.

The materials are in very good order and very suitable for anybody wishing to build bungalows or houses. The woodwork and timber and doors and windows are exceptionally good and can be economically and suitably used for building purposes.

The bungalows are now on view.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FULL PRESSED BALES OF COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Sassoon Press K. and M. Godowns at Sassoon Dock Colaba, on account and risk of those concerned the following:—

About 110 Full Pressed Bales of Oomra Cotton.

About 55 Full Pressed Bales of Oomra Cotton.

About 11 Full Pressed Bales of Bengal Cotton.

About 55 Full Pressed Bales of Punjab Cotton.

About 100 Full Pressed Bales of Western Cotton.

About 100 Full Pressed Bales of Broach Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO OCCUPY THE MUNICIPAL GODOWN AT MUSJID STATION ROAD.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will, on TUESDAY the 3rd proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the right to occupy the Municipal Godown at Musjid Station Road, on a monthly tenancy from 1st November next.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

The sale will be subject to the sanction of the Municipal Commissioner.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD BUILDINGS, SHEDS AND BUILDING MATERIALS AND SURPLUS AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Workshop, Foras Road:—

Old drainage Godown, teakwood framed, Mangalore tiled and corrugated sheeted 60'-90"×20', Old Tramway Chawl, 10 roomed, rubble Masonry, old tramway sheds, 5×2 seated old tramway latrines complete with flushing and storage tanks, old W. I. framing and roof trusses, teakwood and junglewood scantlings and boards, teakwood trellis and planked doors and windows, Mangalore tiles tarred jarrah-wood paving block, dealwood packing cases, old W. I. plates and angles, old cast iron railings and posts, old W. I. Galvanised pipes, C. I. & W. I. scraps, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 22nd Sept., 1916.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address.—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY" Bombay.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH RESORT—DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL. Best European Comforts.

4820 Terms Moderate.

DISPOSAL—If you have any second-hand Boilers, Steam Engines, Oil or Gas Engines, Engineering Plant and Tools, Water Tanks, etc., etc., that you wish to dispose of, you can do so by applying to Box No. 196, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5312

WANTED

WANTED—An M.A. in Economics who has taken History for his B. A. degree, for the post of Professor of Economics and History in the Jaswant College, Jodhpur. Pay Rs. 175, per mensem rising to Rs. 200. Apply with testimonials of good conduct and loyalty to the SUPERINTENDENT, EDUCATION, JODHPUR. 5311

WANTED.—For Nhava across the harbour a HEAD MASTER on Rs. 50. A graduate having experience of school management preferred. Apply to the.

ESTATE MANAGER,

Nhava, Koncan.

5313

WANTED—At once TELEPHONE CLERKS for the Government Telephone Exchange. Previous experience not essential. Pay Rs. 40 per mensem. Apply personally to the SUPERINTENDENT, Telegraph Engineering, Bombay Division.

G. W. TALBOT,

Superindent, Telegraph Engineering,

Bombay Division.

5319

WANTED—A MILL MANAGER and ENGINEER with over 25 years experience both in Bombay and Mofussil, seeks situation in Bombay to take entire charge of a cotton mill. Enjoys high reputation with excellent references and high grade testimonials. A rare opportunity to MILL OWNERS and AGENTS. Write with particulars stating salary to Box No. 193 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5290

WANTED.—PURCHASERS of Cinematograph Films about two lakhs feet. Subjects, features, Key-stone, dramas, and various others, both coloured and plain. All films are in excellent order, and very little used. Offers for hire considered, rates very cheap. list of subjects on application. Apply to Box No. 115 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," with offers. 4867

WANTED.—An experienced COTTON SELECTOR & PIECE-GOODS PURCHASER at Bombay or upcountry for a well established firm. Preference will be given to one who has experience both in Cotton selecting and Piece-goods purchasing. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary required to:—Box No. 184, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5224

WANTED—A European for post of Inspector in the Traffic Department of the Port Trust. Must be under 25 years of age. Duties principally out-of-door inspection. Suitable educational qualifications, as well as previous satisfactory employment, with some Office experience necessary Pay Rs. 100, rising by annual increments of Rs. 5, to Rs. 125. Will be under all rules for Employés of the Port Trust, and on 6 months' probation.

Apply by letter only, with copies of testimonials, to

TRAFFIC MANAGER,

Bombay Port Trust,

Traffic Offices,

Prince's and Victoria Docks.

5321

WANTED—AT ONCE a competent SHORTHAND REPORTER for reporting the Proceedings of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay and for other shorthand and typing work. Pay Rs. 100, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 150. None but really experienced reporters with a speed of at least 140 words per minute need apply. Age and qualifications should be stated and copies of testimonials may be sent.

2. No replies will be sent to applicants, but selected candidates will be asked to attend an examination.

3. The appointment is for about five months in the first instance. It cannot be said at present whether it is likely to be permanent or not, but it is possible that it may be permanent.

G. D. FRENCH,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 19th September 1916.

5297

WANTED

WANTED—Two Smart CABINET MAKERS. Apply to LAWRENCE & MAYO, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 5313

WANTED.—50-65 B. H. P. Ruston's C. C. TYPE CRUDE OIL ENGINE second-hand. Apply to C. D. KERRAWALLA, Kalachawki Road, Parel, Bombay. 5320

WANTED—A SHORTHAND EXPERIENCED TYPIST. Apply to the SENIOR MARINE TRANSPORT OFFICER, R.I.M. Dockyard, Bombay, personally. 5307

WANTED—MOTOR AMBULANCE DRIVERS, Rs. 45—50, only experienced drivers should apply to OFFICER COMMANDING MECHANICAL TRANSPORT, Old Town Barracks, Fort, Bombay. 5308

WANTED.—A new or second-hand (but not very old) LANCASHIRE BOILER 30 feet by 7½ feet 180 lbs. working pressure, complete with all fittings. Apply to Box No. 197, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5322

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One WESTING HOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M., complete with shunt regulator, and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

MASTER-KEY sets of 6 Padlocks 2 in. with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each Padlock, and 2 master-keys to fit all 6. Rs. 17 per set; similar sets 2½in., Rs. 22 per set. We also make to order Brass and Galvd. master-key sets of any number of Padlocks.

R. H. PATUCK & Co.,

14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m., (S. T.).

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

"Bombay Chronicle."

Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the notice published by us in this paper on behalf of our client Bai AMRAT, wife of RATANSEY TALAKSEY, on the 6th instant in connection with the attachment of immoveable property at Cutch Mundra belonging to the estate of the late DAMJI RAMJI in execution of the decree obtained by her, the particulars of the properties attached not having been given in the said notice, the public are hereby informed that the immoveable properties so attached are only two and are situated respectively at Kothala Falia and Chakla in Cutch Mundra.

Dated this 21st day of September, 1916.

JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,

Attorneys for Bai Amratbai wife of Ratansey Talaksi. 5317

NOTICE.

TREACHER & CO., LD. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE Property of the above Company, situated in British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay is offered for sale. The property consists of immoveable property at 31, 33, and 35 British Hotel Lane, Bombay, totalling about 1575 square yards on quit and ground rent tenure. Collector's No. (Old) 9, 106; and (New) 4832, and 4952.

The Property is divided into 2 buildings, one of which consists of a ground and first storey which are let to Messrs. Duke and Sons for Rs. 6,000 per year. The other Building consists of a three-storied building which is at present occupied by the Company.

Offers to be made, for either building separately, or for the entire property, on or before the 15th October, 1916 at the office of the Company, British Hotel Lane, where full particulars may be obtained.

S. N. GUZDER,

5251 Liquidator.

NOTICE.

TREACHER & CO., LD. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE Business and Stock-in-trade of the above Company is offered for sale as a going concern.

The business at present is carried on in a Retail Shop in Esplanade Road, and Godowns and Laboratories in British Hotel Lane. Several good agencies are also attached to the business.

Offers may be made to the undersigned before the 15th of October next at the Office, British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street, where full particulars may be obtained.

S. N. GUZDER,

5249 Liquidator.

NOTICE.

TREACHER & CO., LD. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the petition filed by Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia having been dismissed with costs and the interim injunction obtained by him having been discharged, the Liquidator will proceed with the distribution of Rs. 500 on each share as advertised on the 16th and 19th of August, 1916.

Dated 14th September, 1916.

S. N. GUZDER,

5250 Liquidator.

NOTICES.

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.,

Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London S. W.

THE Bombay Branch of the Society will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant for Stock-taking. 5294

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED REGRETS to notify that the celebration of the Deccan College Anniversary which was to come off on the 29th instant, has been POSTPONED sine die on account of plague in Poona.

RATILAL V. TRIVEDI,

5309 President.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

POONA RACES.

ON SATURDAY, the 23rd September, 1916, an additional RACE SPECIAL TRAIN for Second Class Passengers will be run leaving Victoria Terminus at 10-15.

The timings of the Race Special Trains on that day will be as follows—

FIRST CLASS.

Down.

		H.	M.
V. Terminus	dep.	11	5
Poona	arr.	14	40

Up.

		H.	M.
Poona	dep.	19	30
V. Terminus	arr.	23	16

SECOND CLASS.

First Train.

Down.

		H.	M.
V. Terminus	dep.	10	15
Poona	arr.	13	50

Up.

		H.	M.
Poona	dep.	19	55
V. Terminus	arr.	23	41

Second Train.

Down.

		H.	M.
V. Terminus	dep.	10	40
Poona	arr.	14	15

Up.

		H.	M.
Poona	dep.	20	20
V. Terminus	arr.	0	6

Second Class Passengers are advised to avail themselves of the first special leaving Victoria Terminus at 10.15 to avoid crowding in the later train.

A. C. RUMBOLL,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th September, 1916. 262

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Thursday & Friday 28th & 29th Sept. 1916.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of T. E. Lord & Lady Willingdon.

GRAND PATRIOTIC PAGEANT

in aid of the Indo-British Institution, Bombay.

"BRITANNIA & HER ALLIES"

"FAME," "LOVERS—OLD & NEW."

"THE SPIRIT OF FRANCE."

"IN A PERSIAN GARDEN."

"Fantasy—A Dream in Dreamland" and the Great Patriotic Scena and Tableau.

"THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND"

Vocalists:—Mrs. D. B. Binning, Miss Barcley, Mrs. James McGrath, and Mr. Howitt Worcester.

Instrumentalists:—Mrs. Brock. Violinist, and Dr. Faulkner, Mus. Bac., Piano.

Exhibition by

SCHOLARS, INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.

Plan at ROSE & Co.

PERFORMANCE COMMENCING SHARP AT 9-30 p. m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

Last two nights of first instalment of the great film series:

"THE ADVENTURES OF TERENCE O'ROURKE"

The wonderful exploits of a British gentleman of fortune who was ready to sell his services as a soldier to any good cause and got good many chances to demonstrate his skill.

THREE COMPLETE EPISODES THIS WEEK.

EACH 2,000 FEET IN LENGTH.

EPISODE 1:—Egypt.

EPISODE 2:—India.

EPISODE 3:—Southern Europe.

Also on the Bill

PATHE GAZETTE.

SPECIALLY SELECTED MUSIC BY THE EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA.

Prices: Re. 1-8. Re. 1. Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

NEXT SUNDAY

The last O'Rourke Story:

"THE POOL OF FLAME."

Six thousand feet of his adventure at MONTE CARLO and RANGOON.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE Bombay's Premier Playhouse 6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45 p. m.

THE MOST COMPLETE AND UP TO DATE ENTERTAINMENT IN BOMBAY.

Ed. PIERCE and MARIE ROSLYN

in their remarkable entertainment "A WHIRL of MELODY"

DORIS EARLE, Comedienne | PATRICIA O'CONNOR, Charming Irish Dancer.

DAN ROE and DOROTHY SUTTON

in some singing, some talking and "some" show.

MILDRED GROVER & DICK RICHARDS.

Original and Exclusive Patter.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD. TO-NIGHT. TEL. No. 1271.

A GOLD ROOSTER PLAY IN 5 PARTS.

NEDRA

BY GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON

adapted from his famous novel of the same name, and produced by EDWARD JOSE.

Featuring GEORGE PROBERT

supported by a splendid cast including Fania Marinoff and Margaret Greene.

The strange and amusing adventures of an American couple wrecked on a desert island in the Atlantic.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

FOR SALE 5,00,000 Feet of Films Comic, Dramatic, Coloured, Feature, etc., in big lots—for sale at very low rates. Apply Manager.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

AN AMBROSIO MASTERPIECE

ZVANI

An Indian Stoy of Love in six reels.

AND

CHARLES CHAPLIN

in an entirely new screaming creation,

Time: 7, 8-45, 10-30 Nightly.

Half Rates, Re. 1 to As. 2.

ALSO SHOWING Nos 560 & 561.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

The storm at the head of the Bay is moderately severe and is moving northwards. Rain has been heavy round the north of the Bay but lighter in the peninsula and the Gangetic Plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India east in Konkan and Hyderabad; local in east United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

The principal amounts are:—Table Island one and a half inches, Akyab ten, Kyaukpyu eight, Bassein, Diamond Island and Bhamo two, Tavoy one and a half, Toungoo, Saugor Island one, Darjeeling three, False Point four, Sambalpur, Chaibassa one, Marmagoa, Mercara two, Karwar and Nizamabad one.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in north-east India.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 21st Sept. 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to Sept. 21st. 1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.57	78.92	69.51	80.59
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.34	85.74	72.60	83.36
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] .	0.36	84.08	68.42	85.71
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.55	88.25	75.64	92.48

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th Sept. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 5 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.658 Inch.
Temperature of Air	78.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76 9 "
Dew Point	76 4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.945 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	80.0 "
Minimum	76.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.NW.NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	172 Miles.
Fall of Rain	2.02 Inches
Total fall during month	13.64 "
Do do do. year	79.03 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth 26 ft. 6 in. above datum. ft. in.	HIGH WATER. Depth 26 ft. 6 in. above datum. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth as datum. ft. in.
	Sept.							
Thur.	21	m	8 7	24 4	21	2	39a	21 1
			7 14a	22 8				
Fri.	22	m	9 12	24 10	22	m	1 47	19 5
			8 57a	23 4		3	24a	20 8
Sat.	23	m	8 45	25 0	23	m	2 48	19 9
			9 49a	24 4		3	59a	19 2
Sun.	24	m	10 27	26 0	24	m	3 56	18 7
			10 28a	25 1		4	28a	18 3
Mon.	25	m	10 49	26 7	25	m	4 16	17 11
			11 3a	26 6		4	55a	17 7
Tues.	26	m	11 16	27 1	26	m	4 54	17 6
			11 38a	27 3		5	32a	16 9
Wed.	27	m	11 44	27 5	27	m	5 30	17 3
			12 14a	27 11		5	10	16 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 21 (Thursday)	" 5h. 24m.	" 6h. 37m.
" 22 (Friday)	" 5h. 25m.	" 6h. 36m.
" 23 (Saturday)	" 5h. 25m.	" 6h. 35m.
" 24 (Sunday)	" 5h. 26m.	" 6h. 34m.
" 25 (Monday)	" 5h. 28m.	" 6h. 33m.
" 26 (Tuesday)	" 5h. 28m.	" 6h. 33m.
" 27 (Wednesday)	" 5h. 29m.	" 6h. 32m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 Sept.	5th	9h. 6.5m. a.m.
Full Moon	" "	12th	2h. 0.9m. a.m.
Last Quarter	" "	19th	11h. 5.3m. a.m.
New Moon	" "	27th	1h. 4.1m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 21st September 1916 was 29.873 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 21st September 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded at Delhi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature continues in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.54in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Jubbulpore has had 0.50in., Saugor 0.14in., Amraoti 0.19in., Nagpur 0.48in., and Chanda 0.65in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.57in., Ratnagiri 0.52in., Mormugao 2.13in., and Karwar 1.02in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and local in the Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 0.29in., Poona 0.10in., Sholapur 0.39in. Aurangabad 0.73in., Nizamabad 1.54in., and Hyderabad 0.18in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—There has been a general decrease of rainfall, the decrease being considerable in the United Provinces and Malabar. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Hyderabad and local in the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan, while a few showers have occurred in Gujarat, Malabar and Mysore. The depression from the Bay of Bengal is still outside of the reporting area.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Konkan, local rain in the Central and the south United Provinces, Hyderabad, the Bombay Deccan and Malabar and a few showers on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 21st of September 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Sunaire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (29th Sept.)	92.1	77.8	65	0	0	—0.01
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Masks'	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th Sept.)	100.1	86.5	60	0.58	0.58	0.41
PUNJAB—						
Multan	108.4	79.4	77	..	3.62	—1.03
Rawalpindi	86	69.8	74	..	37.80	15 27
Lahore	94	73.1	71	0.67	28.08	9.48
Hissar	93	73.8	82	..	17.92	..
Ambala	91.9	73.1	84	..	25 14	5.23
Delhi	88.0	74.2	90	..	24.83	2.12
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	88.6	73.7	84	..	27.56	4.40
Mainpuri	83.9	75.1	88	..	32 45	10.17
Jhansi	86.1	75.0	95	0.02	26.43	9.44
Cawnpore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allahabad	82.5	74.0	92	..	36.40	23.72
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	94.9	79.2	73	0.90	3.17	0.21
Karachi	85.6	77.0	88	..	21.67	13.54
Ajmer	88.8	76.4	82	..	20.42	1.86
Jalpore	92.8	73.8	68	..	19.43	—1 79
Kotah	91.8	76.6	72	..	29.31	13.43
Mount Abu	73.4	68 9	72	..	75 27	20 48
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	90.2	74.3	40	..	14.92	—0 03
Dwarka	86.2	78 6	86	..	11 10	—2.44
Veraval	82.3	76.1	81	..	22 99	6.22
Rajkot	91.4	70 8	85	..	14.13	—0.85
Bhavnagar Para	92	75 2	92	0.09	19 07	—0.37
Surat	88.1	73 0	84	0.54	60 66	12.42
Ahmedabad	93	76.7	78	..	25.30	—5.15
Deesa	94	75.6	89	..	43 90	1.03
Neemuch	89	71.9	78	..	33 39	6.98
Indore	84.1	70.1	89	0.09	34.99	5.49
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.5	73.8	84	.50	33 29	—10.63
Saugor	86	78.0	93	0.14	31.86	—5.79
Hoshangabad	84.8	72 8	78	..	47.94	4.18
Khandwa	90	73.5	84	..	26.97	1.46
Akola	89	73 6	82	0 02	38.64	9 54
Amraoti	85	72 1	82	0.19	5.54	8.34
Nagpur	86	77 6	75	0.48	42 81	1 43
Chanda	86	74 4	85	0.65	49.06	3 55
Raipur	86	75 9	90	..	31.98	—10.64
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80	76.0	93	0.57	78 92	12.39
Ratnagiri	78	74.1	90	0.52	129.7	87.02
Marmugao	79	74.0	95	2.13	113.5	29.90
Karwar	78.1	74.1	94	1.02	128.0	14.94
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.4	73 0	72	0.08	20.38	3 08
Ahmednagar	84	68 0	84	0.19	23.94	7.70
Poona	79	68 5	88	1.16	29 23	1 59
Sholapur	84	70.6	86	0.30	31.10	10 54
Bijapur	84	5 6	78	..	18.82	6 17
Belgaum	74	3.6	97	0.08	33.16	—3.16
Aurangabad	82	6 0	84	0.73	1 14	18 13
Nizamabad (Indur)	83	0 7	82	1 24	30.70	—3 62
Hyderabad	81.8	71.2	87	0.18	30.33	12.82
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84	75.1	89	0.08	100.81	—5 54
Calicut	82	73.7	90	0.13	59.74	—0 97
Cochin	84	0 7	85	..	7 80	7 54
Colombo	89	77.7	80	..	43.98	9.33
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89	3 8	78	..	40.12	18 30
Bellary	88	5 8	69	..	19.49	6 42
Cuddapah	90	0 6	78	..	29 08	11.27
Madras	97	0 6	68	..	3 00	—1 44
Bangalore	78	4 6	80	0.2	38.4	11.10
Coimbatore	88	2 8	60	..	10 56	5.19
Trichinopoly	89	5 7	74	..	8 43	8 62
Negapatam	92	2 6	71	..	15.76	6.13

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The rainfall of the week ending September 19 was general but it was excessive in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Surat, Konkan and Decean where break is necessary. Standing crops were in good condition though slightly damaged by rats in four talukas of Karachi, by insects in two talukas of West Khandesh and by continuous rain in Karachi, Kaira, Sholapur, three talukas of Hyderabad and of West Khandesh, six talukas of Thar and Parkar and two talukas of Surat. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in Nawabshah, Panch Mahals and Kaira. Prices of foodgrains have slightly fallen in Gujarat and were generally steady elsewhere.

Distress is very slight in Gohilwad. The public health is good and there is no wandering or emaciation. The daily average number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief was 233.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague, deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 16th September 1916 is published for general information:—

Bombay City 7, Surat District, Surat Town and Port 2, other places 2, Thana District—other places 2, Satara District 78, Ahmednagar District 301, Nasik District 80, Poona Town 108, other places 65, Sholapur District 105, Kolaba District (Thalpori) 2, Ratnagiri District—Ratnagiri Port 4, Bankot Port 3, other places 13, Belgaum District 113, Dharwar District—Hubli Town 23, other places 139, Bijapur District 190, Kanara District 8, Karachi Town and Port 5, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 201, Kathiawar Agency—Mangrol Port 3, other places 12, Rewa Kantha Agency 9, Savnur State 19, Akalkote State 7, Satara Agency 4, total 1,481.

Through communication between the Marwar junction and Marwar Pali has been restored.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL HOUSE FOR PERFUMERY, SOAPS AND TOILETTE REQUISITES.

Up-country order V.P.P.

HORNBY ROW, FORT.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 20th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	800
" " Sales of East Indian	—
" " Imports	2,000
Mid. Americans	9.60
Egyptian F. G. F.	13.60
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Oct. 16.04
	Jan. 16.26
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct. 15.64
	Jan. 16.05

OPERING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 20th.

Total Imports 2,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To day's opening price.
September	9.55
Sept.-Oct.	9.54
Oct.-Nov.	9.53
Nov.-Dec.	9.54
Dec.-Jan.	9.54
Jan.-Feb.	9.57
Feb.-Mar.	9.58 +9
Mar.-Apl.	9.59
Apl.-May	9.67
May-June	9.60
June-July	9.58
July-Aug.	9.56
Aug.-Sept.	9.40
Sept.-Oct.	9.17

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 20th.

Months	To-day's closing price.
September	9.43
Sept.-Oct.	9.42
Oct.-Nov.	9.44
Nov.-Dec.	9.43
Dec.-Jan.	9.44
Jan.-Feb.	9.47
Feb.-March	9.48
March-April	9.49
April-May	9.50
May-June	9.51
June-July	9.50
July-Aug.	9.47
Aug-Sept.	9.28
Sept.-Oct.	9.05

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 20th.

Months.	To-day's price.
November	13.27
January	13.30
March	13.39

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 20th.

M. G. Bengal Good	6.74
" " Fully Good	6.92
" " Fine	7.10
" No. 1 Oomra Good	7.34
" " Fully Good	7.52
" " Fine	7.70
" Broach Good	8.74
" " Fully Good	8.92
" " Fine	9.10
" Scinde Good	6.74
" " Fully Good	6.92
" " Fine	7.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	36,000
" Exports to Great Britain	20,000
" " to Continent	Nil.
Futures at New York October	15.82—19
" " January	16.18—18
Spot Cotton at New York	16.00—15
" at New Orleans	15.35 unchgd
Futures at New Orleans October	15.43—21
" January	15.82—21
Fair Rio Coffee (Exc. 7 quality)	9 7/8
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9¼
Demand Bills	4.75.75
Silver Commercial Bars	68⅜

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 20th.

Bar Silver Spot	32⅜

London, Sept. 19th.

Consols 2½%	59¼—½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	51¼—½
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan)	70⅛ Unchgd.
Government Securities 3 %	60⅞
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.38 Unchgd.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

London, Sept. 19th.

S. S. Camberwell left Port Said 16th instant.
L. s. Mahanada left Liverpool 15th instant.

WOOL AUCTION.

Liverpool Sept. 19th.

Wool Auction opened to-day reserved
Bales offered 57,000
Vicanere First White highest 17½ d.
" " " lowest 15 d.
" Ordinary " highest 14½ d.
" " lowest 12 d.
Candahar First " Not quoted.
" Ordinary " highest 14 d.
" " lowest 12 d.
Bicanere White " highest 13½ d.
" " " lowest 11 d.

WAR LOANS

London, Sept. 19th.

5½% 1925—1928	£86½+
4½% 1925—1945	£96¼—¼

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 19th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. October Value	71

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½ lbs 15th. Sept. 15th. Oct. Sellers	69
Barietta Russo—62½ lbs. Wheat Barl Sept.-Oct.	68/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Sept.-Oct. Sellers	50/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold Sept.-Oct. Sellers	68/9
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nominal.	—
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Paid-strong	82
Toria Rapeseed Sept.-Oct. Buyers	69

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Sellers	79/6

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£132½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£116
Copper Braziers	£168
Yellow Metal	15½
Hard Spelter	46
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 o/o F.O.B. Liverpool	£26-5-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-4-6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber:—Fine Hard Cure Oct. Buyers	3/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe October Value	2/6

London, Sept. 20th.

JAVA SUGARS.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Oct.-Dec.	22/6
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Bombay, Oct.-Dec.	22/9
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Karachi, Oct.-Dec.	22/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, Oct.-Dec.	24/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay, Oct.-Dec.	25-9
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi, Oct.-Dec.	24/10

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Broach opened to-day 341½ and after fluctuating narrowly ruled fairly steady at about 343.

Some business has been reported in Broach Japanese houses being the buyers. A moderate business was put through in the bazaar.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.
September, Akola, 301.
January, Akola, 313½.
January, F. G. Bengal, 261.
April, Broach, 345½.

Bombay, Sept. 21st.

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Description.		Sept. 1916	Delivery Jan. 1917	April 1917	Spot Cotton.
Broach,	Good M.G.	—	—	242/3	269/95
Broach,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	305/15
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	—	261	—	245/55
Bengal	Fine M.G.	—	276	—	260/67
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	—	—	—	272/80
Rajpuraana,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	—
Sind Panjab,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	258/63
Khamg. Akola,	Fine M.G.	302	314	—	295/05
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	300/07
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	303/10
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	310/15
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	312/17
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	—	—	—	315/20
Khandesh,	Fine M.G.	—	298/9	—	285/92
Khandesh,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	275/80
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	280/90
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	270/80
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	290/00
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	305/20
Nander	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	320/45
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	275/85
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	265/75
Sawolinned Dharwar	Good	—	—	—	332/40
Coompta.	Good M.G.	358	—	—	355/72
Westerns,	Good M.G.	361/2	—	—	350/60
Westerns.	Good H.G.	347	—	—	342/50

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 21st September, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	283	271	260	..25th Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	—	260	248	.. Ready & Sept.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	—	260	242	.. Ready
	—	—	—	—
	—	283	271	.. Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	296	284	..25th Jan. 1917
	—	—	—	—
Jalna (M.G.) G.S.	—	—	270	.. Ready
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	—	—	296	.. Ready
Indore Ujjain (M.G.) G.S.	—	—	308	.. Ready
	—	—	—	—
	—	301	289	.. Ready & Sept.
Akola Eghm.	—	314	—	.. 25th Jan. 1917
Karanja (M.G.)	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	—	312	290	.. Ready
	—	316	—	..25th Jan. 1917
Dhamangaon	—	306	294	.. Ready
Pouigaon (M.G.)	—	318	—	..25th Jan. 1917
Yeotmal (M.G.)	—	340	308	.. Ready
	—	321	—	..25th Jan. 1917
Nagpore	—	316	304	.. Ready
Kamptl (M.G.)	—	324	—	..25th Jan. 1917
Wardha Hinghat (M.G.)	—	317	305	.. ready
	—	328	—	..25th Jan. 1917
	—	317	303	.. Ready
Broach (M.G.)	—	351	—	344 25th April 1917
	—	—	—	—
Surat (M.G.)	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Wadhwan (M.G.)	—	320	—	.. Ready
" H.G.	—	306	—	.. Ready
Mathia (M. & .)	—	283	271	.. Ready
	—	—	—	—
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	—	—	—	356 Ready
	—	—	—	—
Sawgd. Dharwar	—	—	—	332 Ready & Sept.
	—	—	—	—
Westerns (M.G.)	—	—	—	353 Ready & Sept.
" (H.G.)	—	—	—	356 April & May 17
	—	—	—	348 Ready & Sept.
	—	—	—	—
Compta (M.G.)	—	—	—	363 Ready & Sept.
	—	—	—	370 April & May 17
	—	—	—	—
Miraj (M.G.)	—	—	—	365 Ready & Sept.
	—	—	—	365 April & May

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 20th September, 1916 :—

Cotton	1,822 Bales.
Wheat	25,992 cwts.
Linseed	14,262 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,516 "
Ginjellyseed	635 "
Groundnuts	3,053 "
Castorseed	4,024 "
Rice	4,618 "
Myrabollams	31 "
Cottonseed	2,212 "
Mowraseed	515 "
Gram	1,266 "
Joowar	5,484 "
Barley	1,258 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, 21st Sept.—4 p.m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	40 0 0	6 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-80	39 0 0	5 15 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	40 0 0	6 3 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 6 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 4 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 1 0	7 7 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 15 0	9 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 12 0	9 2 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	44 0 0	9 0 0
" Gajar 75-25	43 0 0	....
" Black	37 0 0	....
" Gajar 50-50	42 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	7 1 0	7 10 0
Groundnuts	45 0 0	....
Mowraseed	3 12 0	4 4 0
Jowa	31 0 0	4 9 0
Arandia	37 8 0	....
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	5 15 6	
Linseed May	9 10 9	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	9 2 0	
Linseed September	9 7 0	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	6 0 6	
Jowa Aug.-Sept.	4 9 0	
Arandia Asu	37 8 0	
Rapeseed April-May	7 0 0	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates :—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. Oct.
Banks' Buying Rates :—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready.	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 15-32d. Oct.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	193¾
60 d-s. Hongkong	160¾
Do. Shanghai	226¼
Do. Yokohama	153¾

BULLION.

	Rs.
We quote :—	
English Bar Gold	27-4-0
Australian do.	26-4-0
Bombay do.	25-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-4-0
English Dragons	16-4-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	81-13-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 21.

The Share Market remained closed to-day owing to adjustment of September Settlement accounts. To-morrow the Market re-opens after a long compulsory closing of an unprecedented nature. The cessation has greatly helped the brokers to clear up piles of accounts. Business on an extensive scale is likely to be recorded to-morrow specially in Tata Steel shares. It is given to understand that the Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., have decided to issue one lakh and fifty thousand Ordinary and twenty-six thousand Deferred shares for the contemplated extension of works at Sacchi. The scheme of distribution is not yet specifically known but it is likely that the holder of four Ordinary shares will be entitled to three Ordinary and the holder of two Deferred shares will get one Deferred of the New Issue. Moreover, the holder of a lot of ten Ordinary will also have a right to one new Deferred. The new shares will be participating in profit five years after the date of issue. The issue of new shares may influence the rates of both Ordinary and Deferreds to-morrow and sharp fluctuations in them are anticipated.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 79 3/8.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 91 and Warrant at Rs. 10.

SILVER MARKET.

SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO'S. CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. in their circular dated the 24th ultimo, state :—

GOLD.

The holding of gold by the Bank of England against its note issues is reduced by £291,990.

The Rhodesian output for July, 1916, amounted to £322,365, as compared with £336,565 in July, 1915, and £333,070 in June, 1916.

SILVER.

The tone of the Market has continued good though the price dipped ½d. to 31 5/16d. on the 18th instant; a set-back which was ultimately more than regained. The amount of disposable silver has been so small, and the prospect of larger supplies coming out at an advance in price so slight, that buyers for coinage—a demand as implacable as ever—have not found it worth while to compete for what was offering. This policy was the more justifiable owing to the large amounts obtained from China recently, when sales were made freely from that quarter. During the current week the China exchanges had a hardening tendency, and further sales seem unlikely at present.

The hindrance to Mexican mining, which may possibly be prolonged, will have the effect of further reducing the annual output, and a strong statistical position will be created. Demand promises to be more urgent than ever, especially should China be compelled to replace, or even more than replace, the heavy sales of the last year or so, whilst the quantity of supplies will be decidedly less.

The last three Indian Currency Returns received by cable give details in lakhs of rupees as follow :—

Notes in circulation :—7,547, July 31; 7,481, August 7; 7,451, August 15.

Reserve in silver coin and bullion :—2,820, July 31; 2,765, August 7; 2,754, August 15.

Gold coin and bullion :—1,229, July 31; 1,218, August 7; 1,199, August 15.

Gold in England :—1,192, July 31; 1,192, August 7; 1,192, August 15.

The stock in Bombay consists of 3,500 bars, the same quantity as was reported last week.

The stock in Shanghai on the 19th August consisted of about 50,500,000 oz. in sycee and 16,000,000 dollars, as compared with about 32,500,000 oz. in sycee and 16,000,000 dollars on the 5th August.

No shipment was made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

The Canadian Department of Mines states that the production of silver in that Dominion in 1915 was "28,401,735 oz. valued at $14,088,397, as against 28,449,821 oz. in 1914, valued at $15,593,636. Silver is the principal metal that did not show an increased production in 1915. The falling off in quantity was very small, however, amounting to only 48,086 oz. Owing to the lower price of silver the decrease in total value was $1,505,234, or over 9.6 per cent."

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std. :—
August 18—31 5/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
August 19—31 5/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
August 21—31 7/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
August 22—31 9/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
August 23—31 5/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
August 24—31 5/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average for the week, 31.479.
Bank Rate, 6 per cent.
Bar gold per oz. std., 77/9.
French gold coin per oz., nominal.
U. S. A. gold coin per oz., nominal.
The quotation to-day for cash, is 1/16d. above that fixed a week ago.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Sept. 21.)

Mr George Alexander Gavin Mungavin, gah, is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class, within the limits of Lingah, the Shib Kuh ports, and the Islands of Farur, Kais, Hindarabi, and Sheikh Shuaib; and is directed that within these limits to exercise all the additional powers specified in Schedule IV of the aforesaid Code with which a Magistrate of the First Class can be invested.

Mr. George Alexander Gavin Mungavin, his Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Lingah, is appointed a Subordinate Judge of the First Class, within the limits of Lingah, the Shib Kuh ports, and the Islands of Farur, Kais, Hindarabi, and Sheikh Shuaib; and invested within the said limits with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognisable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500.

Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Janjira, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. O. Alcock, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Commander T. H. H. Hand, Royal Indian Marine, Port Officer, Aden, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith to act as District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. P. White or pending further orders.

Mr. Darashah Bahmanji Dubash to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the said Act within the local limits of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay, in the room of Mr. Navroji Jehangir Gamadia, deceased.

Mr. Harshadram Karpurram Mehta, Subordinate Judge at Kaira and Kapadvanj, to be Subordinate Judge at Kapadvanj, with effect from the aforesaid date.

The Judge of the Subordinate Court of Dohad in the Judicial District of Ahmedabad shall also be the Judge of the Subordinate Court of Kaira in the same district, for a period of six months with effect from 1st October 1916.

Mr. Rewachand Idanmal to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind.

Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Personal Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednagar, is granted privilege leave for forty days with effect from the date of relief.

The Hon. Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S., Commissioner, Northern Division, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S., to act as Commissioner, Northern Division, during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. R. E. Gibson, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Ahmedabad vice Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, pending further orders.

Mr. Shankar Keshav Sathe, District Deputy Collector, Bijapur, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days with effect from the date of relief.

Consequent on the retirement of Mr. R. P. Jehangir, Assistant Collector of Excise, Nasik and Ahmednagar, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders :—

Mr. R. Honner, Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Surat and Broach, to be Assistant Collector of Excise, Nasik and Ahmednagar.

Mr. G. R. Holland, substantive pro tem. Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Thana Range, to be substantive pro tem. Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Surat and Broach.

Mr. C. Clifford, Assistant Collector of Excise, Thana and Kolaba, to be Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Thana.

Mr. F. DeSouza, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Uran Range, to be Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Kolaba.

Mr. P. C. Wren, Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, has been granted by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India fourteen days' further extension of leave on medical certificate.

The Hon. Mr. Dinshah Edalji Wacha and Mr. J. Wallace, C.E., are reappointed to be members of the Committee of Direction for Technical Education for a further period of three years.

Mr. P. C. Wren, Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, has been permitted by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery :—His Excellency the Right Hon. Freeman Freeman-Thomas, Baron Willingdon of Ratton, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay to be Honorary Colonel. Dated the 15th July 1916.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles :—Captain (Honorary Major) Charles Kater Dury Sidgwick, D.S.O., to be Major, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1916.

Lieutenant Cuthbert Gilfillan Cotesworth to be Captain, vice C. K. D. Sidgwick, D.S.O., promoted. Dated the 1st April 1916.

Second-Lieutenant Charles William Melville Collins to be Lieutenant, vice C. G. Cotesworth, promoted. Dated the 1st April 1916.

Second-Lieutenant Percy Neville Humphry Baker (Supernumerary) is absorbed in the vacancy caused by the promotion of C. W. M. Collins. Dated the 1st April 1916.

Second-Lieutenant James Davis Pearson to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1916.

Frank Samuel Hughes Moseley to be Second-Lieutenant (Supernumerary to the establishment). Dated the 1st April 1916.

Second-Lieutenant Stanley James Cussell resigns his commission. Dated the 6th July, 1916.

Second-Lieutenant Robert Hugh Middleton (Supernumerary) is absorbed in the vacancy caused by the resignation of S. J. Cussell. Dated the 6th July 1916.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles :—Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) Alexander Jabez Hogg, V.D., resigns his Commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 1st September, 1916.

Army Reserves :—To be Second-Lieutenants. Infantry Branch. Arnold Albert Musto.

Mr. Dattatraya Narayan Nabar, LL.B., to be a Public Prosecutor in the district of Satara for a further term of three years with effect from the 13th October 1916. Mr. Nabar will be Assistant to the District Public Prosecutor.

Mr. Maganlal Manekial Balsari to be substantive pro tempore Depnty Educational Inspector with effect from the 16th August, 1916, vice Mr. Jalaluddin Saiyid Mian Kadri, or pending further orders.

The following appointment and transfer of Mamlatdars are ordered vice Mr. H. C. Fleming appointed to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Salsette Development Officer.

Mr. Mohanlal Narandas Chokshi, Awal Karkun, Dholka, to be acting Fifth Grade and to do duty as Mamlatdar of Parantij.

Mr. Chunilal Jethabhai Patel, Mamlatdar of Parantij, to be Mamlatdar of Chorasi.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LTD.

PROPOSAL FOR RAISING CAPITAL FOR EXTENSIONS.

The Directors of the Tata and Iron Steel Co. after discussing the matter at several meetings have resolved to submit for the sanction of the shareholders the following scheme for raising moneys required for extensions of the Company's plant :—

1. A debenture loan of one crore of rupees with a further option to the Company to take fifty lakhs more at six per cent. per annum secured by the property of the Company in the same manner as the previous loan.

2. Issue of 150,000 ordinary shares at Rs. 75 (seventy-five) per share to be allotted to the present ordinary shareholders at par in the proportion of three-fourths of a new share to one old share.

3. Issue of 26,650 deferred shares at Rs. 400 (four hundred) per share to be allotted as follows :—

(1) To the present ordinary shareholders in the proportion of one-tenth deferred share to one new ordinary share, allotted to the present ordinary shareholders.

(2) To the present deferred shareholders in the proportion of half deferred share to one deferred share.

The new ordinary and deferred shares are not to participate in the profits of the Company till after 30th June, 1921

4. 150 (one hundred and fifty) lakhs of rupees from the profits to be made by the Company.

5. Sanction is to be asked for an addition to the preference share capital which would be issued only if there was a genuine demand on behalf of bona fide investors, for this denomination of shares.

6. The total additional capitalisation is to be between 500 (five hundred) to 600 (six hundred) lakhs of rupees fully providing for approximately two and a half crores of rupees of working capital.

RESTRICTION OF LIQUOR SALE IN CALCUTTA.

SALE ON CREDIT PROHIBITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

With a view to further restrict the sale of liquor the Collector of Customs has issued a circular drawing the attention of hotel and restaurant proprietors to the regulation prohibiting them from selling liquor on credit. This abolition of "chit" is causing some comment.

MADRAS 5% MUNICIPAL LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 21.

Applications for the 5 per cent. Madras Municipal loan have received full allotment.

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LOAN.

The Bombay Port Trust 4½ per cent. 20 year Debenture Loan for 25 lakhs of rupees, tenders for which were recently rejected by the Trustees, has now been subscribed in full at an average rate of Rs. 95-5-1 per cent.

Austrian church bells are being seized by the military authorities to be melted down for munitions. Even famous and historical bells, such as the Wetterglocke at Marling, Tirol, and five out of the eight bells at the convent church at Admont have been taken.

(Continued from column 6.)

case gripe water, 15 cases sanatogen, 3 cases ammonia carbonate, 14 cases ether, 17 cases ammonia, 2 hogsheads port, 375 cases wine, 227 cases beer, 1 case rum, 70 cases whisky, 2 cases liquors, 7 cases vermicelli, 5 cases jelly powder, 4 cases sweet oil, 26 cases essential oil, 51 cases provisions, 2,159 cases biscuits, 2 cases motor accessories, 1 case aceite tannic, 20 drums cresylic acid, 45 cases soda roxide of hydrogen, 2 cases glycerine, 6 cases sarsaparilla, 1 keg soda, 1 keg 2 cases soda bicarbonate, 2 cases vaseline, 1 case soda tartarate, 1 case soda sulphate, 4 cases 23 bales tyres, 30 cases boots and shoes, 10 cases custard powder, 2 cases shredded wheat, 35 cases metallic capsules, 1 case cycle parts, 26 cases 1 barrel photo materials, 5 casks lamp globes, 5 cases lamp black, 3 cases watch oil, 8 cases copper wire, 17 cases spirit preparations, 3 cases pepper, 20 cases 19 bundles sardines, 25 bales Mexican fibres, 2 cases chlorinated lime, 82 cases cider, 100 cases lime juice, 7 cases chloroform, 4 cases musical instruments, 105 cases mineral water, 82 bags broken tiles, 10 cases tomato catsup, 3 cases currants, 1 box assayes, 669 bars silver, 2 kegs ammonia chloride, 100 bags M. O. P. shell, 1 case opium, 202 pigs lead, 30 cases emery flour, 6 cases collodron, 17 cases starch, 1 case cream of tartar, 1 keg virio root, 2 casks durvite, 4 casks 1 case blacking, 5 cases perfumery, 97 cases gin, 185 drums turpentine, 27 cases confectionery, 10 cases vegetable black, 14 cases fruit salt, 20 cases salt, 6 cases chocolate, 2,350 cases condensed milk, 24 cases sauce, 1 barrels 1 crate emulsion, 65 cases plaster of Paris, 2 drums lubricating oil, 63 cases 9 casks vinegar, 10 cases cheese, 33 casks 3 cases asphalte, 2 cases gum deacia, 1 case risin plaster, 78 runlets tar, 2 bales blankets, 1 bale carpets, 10 casks lead shots, 1 case silk and cotton goods, 1 bale rugs, 7 cases 1 bale cotton goods, 3 cases woollen goods, 1 case umbrellas, 3 cases floor cloth, 3 cases soda salicylate, 65 casks tallow, 7 cases formeric acid, 7 bales cotton wool, 26 cases safety cartridges, 3 cases percussion caps, 4 cases fog signals, 13 cases cartridges, 5 packages 61 cases 425 kegs 543 boxes gun powder, 1 case walking stick, 6 cases cotton net, 1 package boric wool, 1 case woollen and cotton goods, 19 cases soap, 92 cases tobacco, 42 cases 26 packages cigarettes, 8 cases marine glue, 219 cases varnish, 25 cases colour, 100 cases wincarnis, 3 cases bovril, 15 cases jam, 5 cases virol, 2 cases pumice stone, 16 cases hair oil, 575 cases nails, 5 bales 2 cases leather belting, 4 cases aspharagus, 1 package copper rods, 28 bales 71 cases paper, 36 cases 4 bundles infants food, 206 cases O. stores, 19 cases 1 cask 56 drums 1,966 kegs paint.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 21st.

Nagoya	Garwood	London, Aug. 26
Lhasa	King	Karachi, Sept. 19
Ischia	Maoletti	Genoa, Aug. 24
Pundua	Andreason	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 21st.

Matiana	Lane	London
Morocco	Harrison	Hull via Karachi
Ling	Cutbush	Karachi

The following vessel obtained port clearance yesterday.

Munificent	Wilkinson	Hull

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Pundua	for	Persian Gulf
" Shinkoku Maru	for	Kobe, etc.

Sept. 21.

S. S. Nagoya :—The P. and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Nagoya, 4,249 tons, Captain A. B. Garwood, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, which port she had left on the 26th ultimo, with the English mail of the 1st instant, a general cargo and 60 passengers.

S. S. Lhasa :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on the 19th instant, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ischia :—The Rubattino Line steamer Ischia, 2,480 tons, Captain P. Maoletti, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, which port she had left on the 24th ultimo, with a general cargo, 3 first class and 34 cabin passengers.

S. S. Pundua :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pundua, 2,126 tons, Captain A. G. Andreason, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Morocco :—The Wilson Line steamer Morocco 2,476 tons Captain A. H. Harrison, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Hull via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Linga :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Munificent :—The steamer Munificent, 2,003 tons, Captain G. T. Wilkinson, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

Thursday, 21st September, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Dilwara	Walker	M. M. & Co
B. Shinkoku Maru	Kuchiki	O. S. K.
D. & E. Barbera	Steadmen	M. M. & Co
F. Clan Leslie	Henderson	J. F. & Co
G. Dovre	Skjuland	J. M. & Co
M. Chilkana		M. M. & Co
N. Benvenue	Addison	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Munificent		W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi, Netravati, Satranji, Indravati,	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Koweit	Wilson	T. M. & Co
5 Baron Ardrossan		W. & A. G. & Co
7 Dunera	Fysh	M. M. & Co
8 Rostock	Bates	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 Rangoon Maru		N. Y. Kaisha

H. D. D.

Tug Harold	H. I. Dixon & Co

M. W. D. D.

Sarasvati	B. S. N. Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

3 Sangola		M. M. & Co
4 Nore	Asburn	P. & O. S. N. Co
6 Fultala	Fenton	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Haxby	W. & A. G. & Co
Perlak	Gentles I. B. P. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Baroda		M. M. & Co
Din	Pallett	W. & A. G. & Co
Flor-de-Din

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 11th of Bhadrapad Vad, 1972.
Mahomedan: 23rd of Jelkad, 1334.
Parsi: 12th of Farvardin, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 28m. Sunset: 6h. 36m.
Phases of the Moon: New Moon 27th Sept.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force will be closed at the G. P. O. at 7-30 p.m.
Mails for Mauritius will be closed at the G. P. O. at 7 p.m.
Supplementary Mails for South Africa will be closed at the G. P. O. at 7-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 23.

Poona Races.

SUNDAY, September 24.

Moslem Students' Union, Mr. K. T. Shah's lecture on "Some Aspects of Feminism," at 6 p.m., in the Union Hall, Chowpatty.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre. Bandman Varieties at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinema, Charni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, and 10-15 to 11-45.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.-D.-C., Commanding.
Sept. 22.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 23rd September:—
Sergeant R. C. Lowndes and Lance-Corpl. J. G. Ridlan.
Riding School.—Riding School daily except Thursday, 7-15 a.m
Embarkation.—"B" Troop will furnish one Sergeant and 8 men to carry out embarkation duties at Alexandra Docks No. 12 Shed, Jetty end at 11 a.m. on Sunday, the 24th instant.
Musketry.—There will be no shoot at Colaba on Saturday afternoon next, the 23rd instant, owing to Inspection of Corps Arms by the Chief Civil Master Armourer.
Appointment.—Lance-Corporal H. E. Jones, "C" Troop, to be Actg. Paymaster vice Corporal A. Gilchrist proceeding on leave.
F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES,

Regimental Orders by the Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.
Sept. 22.

323.—Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "A" Company during week ending 23rd instant. Next for Duty "B" Company.
324.—Ranges.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
"B" Company.—Daily to Saturday, 23rd instant, inclusive.
"G" Company.—Sunday, 24th to Saturday, 30th instant, both days inclusive.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
The Miniature Range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. on week days except Saturday evenings.
Detail as usual.
All Companies must complete Elementary Musketry by the end of September.
325.—Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.
326.—Parades.—"B" Company Maxim Gun Class every Wednesday, at 7 a.m. at Headquarters.
"C" Company will parade at Headquarters on Wednesday, 27th instant, at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill order, with helmets.
"F" Company.—Parade for all 2nd Class Shots in the Company every Friday evening at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill order without arms.
"G" Company—
Bayonet Fighting.—Men detailed for bayonet fighting will attend on Friday, 22nd September, at the Gymkhana, at 7-15 a.m.
Machine Gun.—The Machine Gun Section will parade at Headquarters on Friday, 22nd September, at 7-15 a.m.
"I" Company.—Company parade of all Sections at the Volunteer Club on Tuesday, 26th instant, at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Drill order (Shorts) doublets and canes. Pencils and notebooks must be brought.
(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Colonel G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding, Poona Volunteer Rifles.
885—Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 23rd September, 1916:—
At Headquarters—
Battalion Parade, Friday, at 7-15 a.m. Drill order.
Every member residing at Poona or Kirkee must attend unless granted leave of absence by his Company Officer.
Buglers, Friday and Saturday, at 5-30 p.m.
At the Central Gymnasia—
Physical Training Class, Thursday, at 7 a.m. Running kit.
At Satara—
Machine Gun Parades, Saturday, at 5 p.m.
886—Musketry.—The Rifle Range will be open for Class Firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter Office two days beforehand.
887—Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Headquarters is allotted as follows for the current month at 7-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Friday, 22nd, Recruits Practice (5 p.m. only).
Monday, 25th, Miniature Rifle Club.
Tuesday, 26th, "B" Company Voluntary Practice.
Friday, 29th, Miniature Rifle Club.
Saturday, 30th, "A" Company Voluntary Practice.
(Sd.) CHAS. J. J. FOX, Capt.,
for Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE R. B. Y. CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.:—

March—Per Aspera et Astra	Urbach
Overture—Fest	Leutner
Valse—Wener Mad'ln	Ziehrer
Selection—The Mikado	Sullivan
Intermezzo—Stepping Stones	Lotter
Selection—Bric a Brac	Monckton-Finck
Rag Novelty—He's a Ragpicker	Berlin

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS.

Mails for Mauritius, via Karachi per extra s. s. Nurani will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. to-day.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AFRICA,

Supplementary mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s. s. Surat via Dhanuskoti and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day.

THE YOUNG LADIES' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Young Ladies' Union, Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar will deliver an address on "The Shunemite Woman," on Monday, the 25th instant, at the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

MAILS FOR CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Nore will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Saturday, the 23rd instant. Parcel mail for China closes at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the above League, Bombay, a First Aid Class will be opened in the New English School, Kashibag, C. P. Tank, Girgaum, on 1st October, 1916. This class will meet every Sunday from 3 to 4 p.m. (S. T.), and will be conducted by Dr. S. R. Bhagwat. Those who wish to join the class, should attend the first lecture at the appointed time and place.

MAILS FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

The breach between Marwar Junction and Pali having been repaired mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Charbam, Jask, Linga, Bahrain, Dubai, Bunder Abas, Mohomerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 7-30 p.m. to-day as usual.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY

There were two attacks (including one imported from Kirkee) and two deaths from plague and one attack of cholera on Wednesday. Kamatipura reported one attack and one death from plague, Parel one attack and the Maratha Hospital one death. The total mortality from all causes was 69, against 64 on the corresponding day of last year. Of the 2,297 rats caught nine were found to be infected.

BOMBAY P. I. C. A.

The agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals prosecuted in all 446 cases involving cruelty to 508 animals, in the month of August. In 273 cases fines were imposed for cruelty and 52 other cases for overloading. In 22 cases the accused were warned and discharged. According to the arrangements to send round the agents of the Society to detect cases of unfit horses worked at night, 54 cases of such horses were arrested during their night patrol. The number of animals and birds in the Sakarbai Hospital for Animals on the 1st of August was 414 and 489 were newly admitted during the month. Of these, 389 were discharged cured, 92 left uncured and 27 died, leaving 395 at the end of the month. 74 animals and birds were treated as outpatients, while 253 more were treated by the Society's inspectors at the dispensaries opened in Honorary Magistrate's Courts.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following passengers arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nagoya, which brought the English mails of the 1st instant:—

Mrs. Williamson, Miss A. Williamson, Miss K. Williamson, Miss S. Williamson and child, Mrs. Kreyer and two children, Mr. F. W. Chapple, Mr. C. O'Malley, Lt. W. Fishley, Lt. A. Palson, Lt. E. H. Adams, Mr. L. F. Small, Lt.-Col. Smith, Mr. J. W. Fenwick, Sub-Lt. Marryn, Messrs. A. H. Line, H. Franklin, J. Rowe, J. Royston, H. Ozier, R. Robson, H. Gibson all R. M. L. I., Sub-Lt. Turner, Mr. P. C. Speers, Mr. R. H. Campbell, Lt.-Col. Cunningham Hughes, Mrs. Daldy, Mr. and Mrs. Olded, Mr. J. H. Boardman, Mrs. L. B. Ashworth, Mr. C. Andrese, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Ty.-Asst.-Paymaster Browne, Lt. Danby, Mr. J. E. Jawitt, Madame Skanses, Mr. H. E. Weston, Alle Mahomed, Shaboosha Harisha, Cuziz Mahd., Mr. Halkias, Mr. Paraschis, Mr. Gennolas, Mr. P. Pavilides, Mr. Sayarma, Temp.-Lt. Sataypoole, I.M.S., Second-Lt. Radcliff, Mr. Nazarette, Mr. Shaik A. Zavai and Mr. Jewan Ram.

AHMEDABAD PROVINCIAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

As already announced a Provincial Social Conference will be held at Ahmedabad on the 23rd and 24th October 1916. The Hon. Principal Paranjpye has been elected President of the Conference. The Secretaries now write to say that over and above the subjects discussed at previous Social Conferences it is proposed to discuss the following subjects:—Legal disabilities of women, improvement of the social and economic conditions of factory labourers, public health and sanitation and free and compulsory primary education.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

A meeting of the members of this Society was held on Thursday evening, when Lieut.-Col. W. E. Jennings I.M.S. presided.

The election of 61 new members was announced since the last meeting. A large number of contributions to the museum were acknowledged.

The Secretary said the last meeting had to be postponed as Prof. Lefroy was unable to come to Bombay. He had every hope, however, that he would be here in December on his way to England and that he would deliver a lecture then. By a fortunate accident Mr. Shortridge who had collected for the Mammal Survey for several years was present that evening, having been invalided from Mesopotamia. He was sure that all members would wish Mr. Shortridge a complete recovery and they hoped when the War was over that the Society would be able to ask him to continue his valuable work of collecting for the Mammal Survey.

APPEAL TO HINDU HUMANITARIANS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am shocked to learn from "New India" of 5th August, 1916, that in a religious festival, the Hindus of Badvel impale alive lambs, pigs and chickens on pointed shafts of a cart.

Whenever and wherever Hindu Religious Conferences are held, I appeal to Hindu humanitarians to kindly pass resolutions discouraging the murders of poor animals and birds in the name of Religion.

More and more kind-hearted Mahomedans have been abstaining from killing animals in the name of Religion. Will all Hindus kindly follow their example?—Yours, etc.,

LALLUBHAI GULABCHAND JHAVERI.
The Bombay Humanitarian Fund Office,
309, Shroff Bazar, Bombay No. 2.

HIGH COURT.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

EMPEROR v. MIRGULAM SAHEBGULAM.

(Before Justice Macleod and a Special Jury.)

The accused was charged with committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of one Kedari Sadoo by stabbing him with a knife on the 29th of August, 1916.

The Advocate-General, Mr. M. R. Jardine with Dr. P. N. Daruvala, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. D. A. Ghasvala defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 29th of August, 1916, the accused was in Cursetji Sukhlaji Street at about 5 p.m. One Sakubai who was selling plaintains sold him a pice worth of plantains. The accused sat down in front of Sakubai and began to eat them. Immediately afterwards, he pulled the whole basket containing plantains. Sakubai raised an alarm and a crowd collected. The accused asked the people to disperse and said that if they did not he would assault them. One Hindu among the crowd told him that the people would disperse if he would go away. The accused, however, caught the Hindu and struck him blows. Then the accused ran into the 5th Kamatipura Lane followed by the Hindu. He ran further down the centre of the lane on the right side. When he went further, he found a wall obstructing him, so he turned back. Some men from the stables came out and collected in the street and one person threw a stone at him. The accused then closed with the Hindu who was chasing him. The Hindu belaboured the accused with a stick causing him to bleed on the head. There was a struggle between the two; while they were struggling the accused was kicked by several persons. The Hindu then threw the accused on the ground and sat on him. While so struggling, the accused stabbed the Hindu on the left side with a pen-knife. Several wounds were caused and a wound in the heart of the Hindu immediately caused his death. The accused was meanwhile arrested by one Edgar Simpson and a Havaldar in mufti. He was handed over to the police and committed to the Sessions by Mr. Athavle, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

The defence was that the accused apprehended that grievous hurt would be caused to him by the Hindu and therefore in exercise of the right of private defence he attacked the Hindu without any intention of causing his death, or without any knowledge that the act would in the ordinary course of nature cause his death.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty and the accused was acquitted and discharged. His Lordship addressing the accused said that this was a lesson to him not to come intoxicated in a public place and this should be a warning to him not to be free with the knife.

The Sessions was then dissolved.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A CASE OF INFANTICIDE.

YOUNG WIDOW SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

SITABAI VISHNU & ANOTHER v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. F. K. Boyd, Sessions Judge of Nasik. Both the accused were charged with infanticide and with secret disposal of the body in order to conceal the birth. Disagreeing with the assessors the Sessions Judge found them guilty and sentenced them under sections 302 and 318 to transportation for life for the first offence and six months' rigorous imprisonment for the second offence; this period to be concurrent.

WHERE THE CHILD WAS BORN.

This was a simple and typical case of infanticide. Accused 1 was a Brahmin woman of not more than 20, who was widowed in early childhood. Accused No. 2 was a "sutar" at whose house the child of the first accused was born. In the evening of 8th March 1916 accused 1 came to the house of accused 2 at Lasalgaon on her way from Niphad, where she had been living, to her uncle's house at Khadak Malegaon. She wanted accused No. 2 to accompany or send some one to accompany her. He did not want her to stay in his house as her condition was obvious, but she persuaded him to let her stay for that night only. Some time after midnight she began to feel the pains of the approaching delivery. Accused No. 2 went and fetched a midwife and told her that his sister was about to be delivered. She came to the house and did the accouchment. A male child fully grown was born alive. The accused No. 2 said to the midwife that he would pay her in the morning and that she should go home, and she went. Afterwards the second accused buried the child in a place out of the village.

POLICE INVESTIGATION.

The police were informed that a woman had a miscarriage at the house of accused No. 2. The police went there. The accused No. 2 at first told them a woman had a child in his house during the night but that she had gone in the early morning to Malegaon with a man called Yeshwant. The police did not believe him and went into the house. They found accused No. 1 lying in a room inside. The accused No. 2 said that she was his sister and that she had been suffering from fever. On further questioning he admitted that she had given birth to a child and pointed out the place where it was buried.

The first accused in the beginning made a confessional statement but subsequently she stated that the child was born dead and was given to the accused No. 2 for disposal. The second accused stated that he did not know that the child was born alive or not. The corpse was given to him which he buried.

SESSIONS' JUDGE'S FINDING.

The Sessions Judge found that the son was born alive and that either of the accused murdered it. Medical evidence concluded that the child was born alive. The defence was not that the child died of natural causes after the midwife went away but that it was never alive. Taking all the facts, inferences and probabilities together, there was no doubt that one or the other accused suffocated the child. No motive was shown against the second accused. He believed his only motive was to oblige the first accused. She had not been his mistress and he was not the father of the child.

ASSESSORS' ASTONISHING STATEMENT.

The assessors did not find it proved that the child was born alive. They did not believe the evidence of the midwife but gave no reasons for disbelieving it. They thought the medical evidence might be wrong. They committed themselves to the astonishing statement that they believed that the body was buried by the town wall and removed thence by some one unknown. As he had said in every murder case he had tried in that District he did not believe that those opinions are honestly given. In regard to sentence the first accused was an unfortunate widow since childhood and the position of the second accused calls for pity. The woman had no claim on him whatever and forced herself on him. He did not want her in his own house at all. He was probably and with reason very sorry for her and acted as he did for that reason only. He did not think that either, especially the woman should be sentenced to transportation for life, but as to that he had an alternative. The step usual in such cases would be taken at the proper time if that decision was confirmed in appeal. Disagreeing with the assessors he found both the accused guilty and sentenced them as above.

JUSTICE BATCHELOR'S FINDING.

After stating the facts of the case Justice Batchelor observed that for reasons stated in the judgment of the Sessions Judge the conviction and sentence of the accused Sita should be confirmed. His Lordship agreed with the opinion of the Sessions Judge that he had no alternative but to sentence her to transportation for life. The step usual in such cases would be taken up at the proper time if that decision was confirmed in appeal. As regards the second accused his Lordship said that after allowing due weight to the opinion of the Sessions Judge he was of opinion that the evidence fell short of the standard of proof that would justify his conviction of the charge of murder. There was no difficulty in supposing that Sita retained the management of the affairs after the birth of the child. The more charitable construction of accused No. 2's conduct was favoured by the circumstance that the second accused had no motive to run the risk incidental to murder. In this case the matter is put very frankly by the Sessions Judge. "I agree I believe his only motive was to oblige accused No. 1. She had not been his mistress and was not the father of the child." This was a very firm statement upon the point. It was perfectly true that he buried the child secretly. That was entirely a separate offence. His lies were sufficiently explained to save the young widow Sita and himself. But these lies did not bring him near to the consequences of murder. All things being considered regard being had to absence of motive his Lordship was of opinion that it would not be safe to confirm the conviction of murder. But his conviction under section 318 must be confirmed.

His Lordship Justice Shah agreeing with judgment delivered by Justice Batchelor added: "I only desire to add that speaking for myself the opinions of assessors in this case on questions of fact are not correct. I do not see any reason to doubt their honesty on the record of this case."

Mr. D. C. Virkar appeared for the accused. The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

SUIT FOR REDEMPTION.

APPEAL DISMISSED

MAHADU BIN LAKHAVJA & ANOTHER v. PANDU BIN RAMA & OTHER.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Ferrers, District Judge of Ratnagiri, who confirmed the decree of Mr. A. Majid Khan, Acting Subordinate Judge of Somgameshwar.

The facts are briefly these:—

The plaintiff respondents brought a suit to redeem the plaint property alleging that the same were mortgaged to the defendants' father in 1870 by a registered mortgage deed. The defendants alleged that they did not know of any mortgage that they were in possession for a long time, that they were occupancy tenants of the lands and their names were entered as such in the Botkhat. The copy of the registered mortgage deed was produced in the case.

The trial judge Mr. Khan held that the mortgage was proved and that the entry in the Botkhat that was produced was consistent with the defendants' position as mortgagees and that therefore the plaintiffs were entitled to possession of the lands, nothing being due to the defendants under the mortgage.

The defendants appealed to the District Court at Ratnagiri and Mr. Ferrers held that the entry in the Bothkal was consistent with the defendants' position as mortgagees and confirmed the decree of the Lower Court and dismissed the appeal.

The defendants appealed to the High Court, and their Lordships observed that it was clear that the defendants as mortgagees could not dispute the title of their mortgagor or his right to redeem the mortgage and dismissed the appeal with costs.

Mr. K. N. Koyaji appeared for the appellants.

Mr. B. V. Desai appeared for the respondents.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

EMPLOYERS' DEMAND FOR MONEY LOST.

EMPLOYE EXONERATED AND SUIT DISMISSED.

(Before Justice Kemp.)

KARIMBHAI PIRMAHOMED & ANOTHER,—Plaintiffs v. PRAHLAD DAYARAM JOSHI,—Defendant.

The plaintiffs in the suit, claimed to recover from the defendant the balance of a sum of Rs. 2,500 which they had entrusted to the defendant for paying into the Eastern Bank and which they alleged had been lost through his negligence and which they further alleged the defendant had requested them to debit to him in their books.

The facts of the case were as follows:—The defendant was a clerk in the plaintiff's firm. On the 3rd of January 1913 he was entrusted with a sum of Rs. 12,500 of which Rs. 10,000 were to be paid into the Eastern Bank and Rs. 2,500 into the Bank of India. According to the defendant he tied up Rs. 10,000 in two bundles and put them in his right hand coat pocket, and Rs. 2,500 he tied up in a handkerchief. The defendant was accompanied to the Eastern Bank by one Fazulbhoy a relative of the plaintiffs. At the bank the defendant took out the handkerchief removed the ten thousand rupees placed the bundle of Rs. 2,500 back in the handkerchief, and tied it up and put it back in the same pocket. After paying in Rs. 10,000 he felt again in his pocket and to his surprise found that Rs. 2,500 with the handkerchief were missing. He informed the police about the theft. Subsequently he returned to the firm and informed the plaintiffs about what had happened. The plaintiffs got him to pass a receipt for that sum and the defendant paid Rs. 45 against that amount.

The plaintiffs now claimed to recover the balance of Rs. 2,500. The defendant denied his liability.

Mr. Thanawalla appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant appeared in person.

LOST THROUGH MERE ACCIDENT.

His Lordship after stating the facts said that a servant entrusted with moneys belonging to his master to pay them to anybody on his master's behalf did not insure the safe custody of these moneys. He was not liable if he lost them through mere accident or through circumstances beyond his control. Of course, if he was negligent it would be otherwise. The evidence clearly showed that he had been pick-pocketed. His master had not given him any receptacle in which he could stow away the money and in the absence of evidence to the contrary, his Lordship failed to see how he could put the moneys in a place safer than his own pocket tied up in the manner they were. The facts disclosed in the evidence showed that some pick-pocket hanging about the bank had taken the money and the defendant was not to blame for the loss.

SERVICE RETAINED AND GOOD CHARACTER GIVEN.

This was apparently what the masters themselves thought, because they kept him on in their service and used to entrust him with moneys subsequently. They also gave the defendant a good character and stated that he had been in their service for many years. With the terror of suspicion cast upon him one could easily understand that the defendant would readily pass an acknowledgment in the plaintiffs' books. Even in the entry he was made to sign it was stated that he had "mislaid" and not misappropriated the money. It was clear that any promise to repay was without consideration and even if it were not, his Lordship would hold that the parties were not on equal terms when the promise to repay was made.

His Lordship accordingly, dismissed the suit with costs holding that the defendant had not been guilty of any negligence, that there was no consideration for the promise to repay and that the plaintiffs knew that there was no negligence on the defendant's part and obtained the promise from him by an unfair advantage and coercion.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 22ND OF SEPTEMBER, 1916.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

666-15.—Vachha & Co., Messrs. Basantlal Gorukhram, a firm v. Messrs. Sheonarayen Baldeodas, a firm, Madhowjee K & C, Part Heard.

179-15.—Captain & V. Birdichand Auraj, a firm v. Nensukhdas Sheonarayen, a firm, Madh K & C, Part Heard, 15-7-16.

353-15.—Motichand & D. Kesharichand Bhanabhai, a firm v. Premchand Manchand & ors. Jamsedji R & D, Part Heard by Kajiji J on 16-9-16.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMR'S REPORT.

31-09.—Tyabji D & Co., Bai Moolibai v. Choonilal Pitamber & ors, Sub & G, Ard H D & Co., Little & Co.

918-14.—M B Chothia Dwarkadas Mohanji v. M Allabux & Co., a firm, Payne & Co.

1307-15.—Wadia G & Co., Taker & Co., a firm v. Vishwanath Kushaba Teli, D J Mantre.

FOR RE-HEARING

685-15.—G B Pandya (for a pauper), Mogul Hasan Hoosein v. Mogul Hassan Ramzan, As per Ap. Ct's Order 17-7-16.

LONG CAUSES.

387-14.—Mulji & Th, Fazulbhai Peer Mahomed v. Manchershaw Dadabhai B Wadia and anr, Manecklal and Co., Wadia G & Co.

1402-14.—Amin and Desai, Harilal Keshowlal, a firm v. Keshowlal Hathibhai, Edgelow G W & Co., Tyabji D & Co.

191-15.—Payne and Co., S Narayan & Co., a firm v. Harjiwandas Jaichand and ors, Tyabji D and Co., Amin and D, Edgelow G W & Co.

848-15.—Payne and Co., Hyderally Goolam Hoosein Bhimji v. Fazal Bhimji & ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Mulji and Tha.

542-16.—Ard H D & Co., Abraham E J Abraham v. Saruphand Hukumchand, a firm, Malvi H M & R.

182-14.—Edg G W & Co., Bhaichand Kalyanchand v. Oomar Haji Summar, & ors, Patell & Eze, Motichand & D.

S S Ct 319-11252-15.—Matu J & M, Aga Nasrulla Samandy Shustry v. Syed Asadulla Kazrani, & anr, Little & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

952-16.—Dubash & Co., Sha Krishnaji Shavaji & Co., a firm v. Jagannath Dharmaji Patell.

FOR CONSENT DECREE (IN COURT.)

53-15.—Shroff D & D, Kissonchand Jeetmal v. Gotiram Radhakisson, & ors, Khund L & M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

797-14.—Mer K & Co., Bansidhar Gopaldas, a firm v. Lakhmidas Ludha, & anr, Madh K & C, Mirza M & M, Part Heard.

1337-15.—Payne and Co., Lukhaji Dolaji & Co., a firm v. Hakmaji Motaji & Co., a firm, Dikshit D and P.

197-15.—Shroff D and D, Jamnadas Tricamdas v. Mulibai, widow, C P D'Cunha.

1075-15.—Jehangir M & S, Rose Mary, widow, and ors v. Bomanji Rustomji Contractor, Mulla & Mulla.

1049-15.—Dikshit Dh & P, Jivanbai Jaganath Jariwalla v. Abdul Gafur Abdulla and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co.

397-15.—Edgelow G W & Co., Nathoo Karson v. Bapuji Jamshedji Dubash, & anr, Dubash and Co.

345-15.—Dubash and Co., Bapuji Jamshedji Dubash v. Nathoo Karson Mistry, Edgelow G W & Co.

143-14.—Payne & Co., Nandramdas Mathuradas, a firm v. Abdeally Abdul Kadar & ors, Captain & V.

554-16.—Daph F & D, Bai Kamalabai alias Kamalabai, widow, & ors v. Hirji Shivji Sunderji, & anr, Sm B & Co.

128-15.—Judah & S, Jijaba Sakharam Ghogre v. Ramchandra Kupa & ors, Khund L & M, Judah & S.

630-16.—Wadia G & Co., Kimatrai Dharamdas, a firm v. Dhunjisha Dadabhoy, N C Dalal.

1051-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Sheralli Cassambhai v. Cassambhai Thavarbhai, Payne & C.

797-14.—Merwanji K & Co., Bansidhar Gopaldas, a firm v. Lakhmidas Ludha and anr, Madhowji K & C, Part Heard.

958-15.—Shamrao M & H, Biabai v. Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Allarakhia, & ors, Manch & N.

470-11.—Bhai K & G, Rambalabh Harumkhrai v. Gopiram Harmukhrai, & ors, Soonderdas & Co.

1089-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Noormahomed Fazulbhoy v. Cassumbhoy Thavar, Payne & Co.

1324-14.—Tyabji D & Co., Khushalchand Gopaldas, a firm v. Sangidas Deokisson, a firm, Payne & Co.

614-15.—Little & Co., The Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ld. v. The Alliance Cotton Mafg. Co. Ld.

55-16.—Unwalla P & P, Haji Aboo Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam v. Fatmabai, widow, & ors, Pandia & Co.

A new Army Council instruction states that aliens of Russian nationality may be accepted for the British Army if classified by a medical board in any category in which men of British nationality are being accepted for immediate service.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB,

MISTAKE IN CALCULATION OF DIVIDENDS.

Mr. J. Reynolds, Acting Secretary to the W. I. T. C. writes to say:—

At the 6th Extra Meeting, run on Saturday, 26th August owing to mistakes in calculation of dividends, in the Koregaon Plate, and the August Plate, a sum of Rs. 3,475 was unpaid.

As it is impossible to correct the dividends now, the Committee of the Western India Turf Club have decided that the above-named sum shall be given in aid of the following:—

	Rs.
1. Sassoon Hospitals	1,737
2. Travelling Cinema for War Hospitals	870
3. Deccan British War Hospital	868
Total	3,475

The mistakes are very much regretted.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

(To be run on Saturday, 7th October, 1916.)

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

THE OCTOBER PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

THE SALISBURY PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

THE SHIRAZ PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE. Division II (if any).—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 750; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE. Division III (if any).—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 30.
Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 300; second, Rs. 150; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs 500; second Rs 150; third Rs. 75. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

ENTRY

For races advertised as Rs. 1,000 to the Winner Rs. 30.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,500 to the Winner Rs. 15.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,000 or under, to the Winner Rs. 10.
To close 4 p.m. Monday 2nd October, with Rs. 20 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the Winner, and Rs. 10 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 1,500 to the Winner, and Rs. 5 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 1,000 or under to the Winner, if not struck out by 4 p.m., Thursday, 5th October 1916.
N. B.—Handicaps for this day will be published by 8 a.m. on Thursday, 5th October, 1916, at the Race Course, Poona.

A FAMOUS CRICKET CAPTAIN.

The news of the death of Mr. A. W. Ridley will revive stirring memories in the breasts of many old Eton and Oxford men. Mr. Ridley covered himself with glory in the cricket fields of Eton and Oxford in the early seventies, and in the 'Varsity match of 1875, when he was the Oxford captain, he was the hero of one of the most sensational finishes ever seen at Lord's. Cambridge were batting, and with three wickets in hand were going strong and within a dozen runs of winning. The match seemed over, but at this point Ridley put himself on to bowl. He got two wickets very quickly—I rather think in one over—but one Cambridge man was sticking and making runs, and when the last man came in only two or three runs were wanted to win. At this crisis Ridley changed his end so as to bowl two overs in succession, and he got his man with the first ball. Even more admirable than the mere bowling feat were the nerve and confidence in a captain to take in this way all the responsibility of winning or losing the match upon his own shoulders.

DACOITY IN COMILLA.

FREE FIGHT WITH VILLAGERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

Further details of the armed dacoity in Comilla, particulars of which have already been wired, show that some half a dozen Bengalees of the *Bhadaldroog* class raided the house of a Hindu moneylender of the village of Lalitahar four miles from the Comilla town. While the house was being ransacked by dacoits armed with mauser and revolvers, a large number of villagers surrounded the house. The dacoits hastily withdrew with the loot amounting to Rs. 1,000 in cash and jewellery and faced the villagers. A free fight ensued in the course of which the dacoits are said to have shot half a dozen men, four of whom, including a little boy died in the Comilla hospital. One of the gang of dacoits was seized by the villagers and beaten to death. It has been ascertained on enquiry that the dacoit killed had recently been interned in Tipperah but had contrived to escape from his place of internment and joined the gang. A revolver and some cartridges thrown away by the gang were recovered near the village bazar.

The "Poultry World" is publishing at the price of 7d. a practical book by the Hon. Mrs. Lionel Guest, with title of "Every Woman's Book of Poultry." Mrs. Guest writes from knowledge acquired personally in Canada, where she found poultry most profitable.

THE DEPORTATION CASE.

TAKI'S DEFENCE.

MR GRIFFITHS EXAMINED.

LOCKED UP BY COMMISSIONER'S ORDER.

ITS LEGALITY UNDER DEFENCE RULES.

POWER UNDER BOMBAY COAST DEFENCE ACT.

The Fourth Presidency, Magistrate at Mazagaon, yesterday resumed the hearing of the case in which Allarkhia Abba charged Inspector Mahomed Hussein Taki, of the C.I.D., with wrongful restraint, wrongful confinement and abetment.

Mr. Weldon, instructed by Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. K. F. Nariman, appeared for the complainant while Mr. T. J. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, represented the accused.

Allarkhia Abba cross-examined by Mr. T. J. Strangman, said that a month before he had received the order he had an interview with Mr. Griffiths. Mr. Griffiths had then asked him where he would go if ordered out of Bombay. Witness then said than he would go to Ajmere. Mr. Griffiths said that witness could not go there. He asked him what was his native country and he told Mr. Griffiths that it was Kodai in Cutch. He did not tell him that he was willing to go to Cutch. Mr. Griffiths talked to him in Hindustani and they could understand each other. On the 23rd August after he had been served with the order he did not go to see Mr. Griffiths. After 23rd August, it was not true that he went to Mr. Griffiths, but the accused took him to see the Commissioner. Mr. Vincent did tell him on the 23rd that he would have to leave Bombay on the 26th. Witness said nothing about going to Cutch. The Commissioner talked to him in his own tongue: witness understood him; he could not say whether Mr. Vincent understood him. On the day before his departure, on the 25th, the Jamadar came to see him, and he asked him by what train witness was going; witness told him about going to Ajmere, and nothing about Delhi. Then he went to the accused and a discussion took place. He said if witness was going out he must go to Cutch. The accused did not remind him of witness' promise to go to Cutch-Bhuj but before he received the order he had reminded him of that; witness then replied that he would go wherever Government ordered him to go. He did not know whether the Havaldar informed the accused by telephone at the Colaba Station. On the night of the 26th when he had reached Taki's brother's place the accused did not tell him that he was to be locked up by Mr Vincent's orders. He said nothing about the Commissioner. He was in Taki's brother's house at about 10-15 p.m. He was there for about 5 or 7 minutes; and then he was taken to the lock-up.

Re-examined by Weldon witness said that when he saw Mr. Griffiths he told him that he was not going to Cutch. Witness was told that he would have to go to Cutch. Witness said he wanted to go to Ajmere and that he would go there. Mr. Griffiths said the Sarkar objected his going to Ajmere. Witness said he would obey the Government's order. If the Government had ordered him to go to Cutch he would have gone there. He had received no written order to go to Cutch.

Jamadar Rahat Yar Khan cross-examined by Mr. T. J. Strangman said that on the 25th August he had been to see the complainant; the object of his visit was to ascertain the date and witness asked him by which train he was going and from what station. The complainant said he was going to Delhi, and witness reported this to the accused. From the Colaba Station he did not send a telephone message to Taki; he did not send it, but he knew of it; this was before he left the station. Constable Mahomed Ismail had sent the message; he could not say whether he had started when the message was sent.

Re-examined by Mr. Weldon witness said that he had not asked anybody to send the telephone message; but the Head Constable Hussein Khan was there and he had asked the sepoy to send the message.

Cross-examined by Mr. T. J. Strangman Inspector Smith said that the complainant was brought there at about 11 p.m. and was locked up at 1 a.m.

Re-examined by Mr. Weldon witness said the entries in the book were made by the Sub-Inspector on duty.

The complainant recalled by the Court said that Government had counter-manded the first order. He produced it before the Court.

Mr. Weldon said that immediately after the complaint against the Jamadar a long telegram was sent to Government and the second order was in reply to the telegram and witness deposed to this in reply to the Court.

TAKI'S STATEMENT.

The prosecution case was closed at this stage and the accused put in his written statement.

Mr. Taki in the course of his written statement said that on the 23rd August he placed Alarkhia before the Commissioner of Police and in deponent's presence the Commissioner gave Alarkhia permission to remain in Bombay until the evening of 26th August on which date he was directed to leave Bombay and, according to the arrangements that had previously been made with him, to go to Cutch. This arrangement had been made with him on the 15th July at an interview between Alarkhia and Mr. Griffiths when Taki was present. At that interview Alarkhia had first said that he would go to Ajmere but as this proposal was not accepted he said of his own choice that he would go to Kodar in Cutch State. When he learnt from Jamadar Rahat Yar Khan on the 25th that Alarkhia intended to proceed to Delhi he sent for him and asked him whether it was a fact that he had decided to go to Delhi and he replied that he intended doing so. Deponent reminded him that he had already agreed to go to Cutch and that the Commissioner had passed definite directions that he was to go there, and his directions were to see that he went to Cutch. He said that it was all the same and that he would go as arranged to Cutch and deponent considered the matter as settled. Deponent gave the Jamadar no instructions as to how he should act if Alarkhia should attempt to proceed to any station other than for Cutch Bhuj. At about 9 p.m. on the 26th August it was reported to the deponent by the orderly constable Dattaram that a telephone message from Colaba Station had been received to the effect that Alarkhia had purchased a ticket for Ajmere; that he had refused to go to Cutch, and that the train had left without him. The telephone was said to have been received while the deponent was upstairs at prayer and by the time he came to the telephone communication had been cut off and he could not get into communication with his man at the Colaba Station. Deponent surmised that as the train had left without Alarkhia the Jamadar would probably bring him back to him.

LOCKED UP BY COMMISSIONER'S ORDER.

In anticipation of this depotent at once telephoned and reported the facts to Mr. Griffiths at his bungalow and asked for further instructions. Mr. Griffiths told him that he would conslut the Commissioner and let him know in a few minutes. Seme ten minutes later the depotent received telephone orders from Mr. Griffiths that Alarkhia should be confined in the Nagpada Police lock-up and placed before the Commissioner on Monday. Deponent then went out to his brother's house leaving word with his orderly that if Rahat Yar Khan came with Alarkhia they should be sent on to him there. Some minutes later they arrieved there,, when deponent told Alarkhia that the Commissioner had directed him to be locked-up. He did not threaten Alarkhia and there was no discussion between them, but he told him that he had not done a good thing and that he should have gone to Cutch as arranged and that the orders of the Commissioner were that he must be locked-up, and deponent instructed the Jamadar to place him in the Nagpada lock-up. He had received no instructions under what definite rules of the Defence of India Rules the order for Alarkhia to be confined was given and he accordingly filled in the lock-up chit in his own words and according to his own understanding of the reason.

ORDER FOR RELEASE.

About 2 p.m. the next day he received telephone instructions from Mr. Griffiths to the effect that Alarkhia was to be released from confinement and that he should be directed to appear before the Commissioner at mid-day the next day. Deponent released him accordingly and he said that he would come before the Commissioner on Monday. He came there at noon and waited until the evening when deponent served him with the Government order of the 28th August and translated the same to him.

It was not true that he had been holding out threats to the complainant, of internment, deportation and imprisonment. Until the 15th July when he said that he would go to Cutch Bhuj the deponent had not spoken to him about that place. The discussions about where Alarkhia should go were not with the deponent, but with Mr. Griffiths and the Commissioner, but in deponent's presence. Deponent denied that he gave any order that Alarkhia should be detained or brought to his place after what had occurred at the Colaba Station. He did not know about that incident until after the telephone communication had been cut off.

In conclusion, the deponent said that he acted throughout in good faith in carrying out the orders of his superior officer, which he believed and he still believed to be lawful orders, and if he was not actually justified by law in so acting what he did was done by him by reason of a mistake in fact and not by reason of a mistake in law, and in good faith he believed himself to be justified by law in so acting.

Mr. Strangman then said that the Court might have seen from the written statement that it was contemplated that proceedings should be taken against the complainant under the Defence of India regulations. Mr. Vincent ordered that the complainant should be arrested under Rule 15 which authorised the arrest of a man under certain circumstances of which the Commissioner of Police was to be the judge. When Allarkhia was taken to Taki's brother's house, Taki informed him that he was arrested under the order of Mr. Vincent. Mr. Vincent was entitled to arrest him.

MR. GRIFFITHS EXAMINED.

Mr. F. C. Griffiths, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C.I.D., examined by Mr. Strangman said prior to July 16, it was discussed that an order should be passed in regard to Allarkhia under the Defence of India Consolidation Rules. On the 12th of July Allarkhia was brought before him. He asked the complainant where he would go in the event of his being ordered out of Bombay and Allarkhia selected Ajmere. As a result of a communication with Mr. Vincent, witness again sent for Allarkhia on the 15th July, and he was brought before him on that day. Witness told him that the Commissioner did not agree to his going to Ajmere and that he desired Allarkhia to select another place of residence. He then selected Kodai, that being the native place of his fore-fathers. The suggestion came from the complainant himself. He reported this to Mr. Vincent, and he considered Allarkhia's going to Kodai as unobjectionable. The witness was asked to serve an order on the complainant which was dated 12th August, but it came to him on the 22nd August. After the order was served the complainant was brought to the witness again, and witness sent him to Mr. Vincent. On the night of the 26th August he received a telephone message from the accused at about 10 p.m. Taki informed him that Allarkhia refused to go to Kodai, and that Rahat Yar Khan had, therefore, detained him and if he was brought back to him, what was he to do in the matter? Witness told him that he would take the Commissioner's orders and referred to Mr. Vincent. There was a discussion then between the witness and Mr. Vincent, as a result of which Mr. Vincent directed that Allarkhia should be locked up. Witness communicated the order to Taki on the phone to his bungalow. Witness heard Taki's voice at the other end. He mentioned to Taki no charge under which Allarkhia was to be arrested and locked up. On Sunday at about 2 p.m. the witness received a further communication from Mr Vincent, and as a result of this, he gave instructions that Allarkhia should be released.

In cross-examination to Mr. Weldon witness said he had taken note of the conversation with Allarkhia on the 15th July when the selection of Kodai took place.

Mr. Weldon asked the witness to produce the papers containing the note and witness said he could not produce, although it was there, as it was of a confidential nature.

As a general result of this conversation the complainant was anxious to go to Ajmere and you or the Commissioner objected, when Allarkhia said, "If I am ordered to go to Cutch I would go."?—Allarkhia was unwilling to leave Bombay. He selected Cutch because Ajmere was out of the question and the alternative selection was Cutch.

To my recollection the complainant did not say that he would go to Cutch if so ordered. The complainant was still hankering for Ajmere. He could not say whether Allarkhia did not say to him "If I am ordered to go to Cutch by the Sarkar I will go."

"PUT HIM IN THE LOCK UP."

On the 26th the witness reported to Mr Vincent what Taki had told him, and asked him what the witness was to do. They both discussed what the result would be if they did not act, but he refused to divulge the actual conversation. Witness suggested to Mr. Vincent that they should take pretty severe measures and to this Mr. Vincent said put him in the lock-up.

Neither did Mr. Vincent nor you dreamt or think about the Rule 15?—We discussed the Defence Rules.

Did you have a copy of the Rules while you were telephoning?—Mr. Vincent said "I have powers of arresting under the Defence of Realm Act" and I said "I am sure you have."

At that time no particular rule was referred to?—We only made a reference to the Act.

As a matter of curiosity, are you on the coast defence of Bombay?—Personally I have no concern with the Coast Defences of India.

The Magistrate said he was afraid the cross-examination was going on as if Mr. Vincent was on his trial.

MR. VINCENT ON TRIAL.

Mr. Weldon said Mr. Vincent was on his trial. He would say to his Worship that it was a dishonest defence. It was an absolutely dishonest defence. Indirectly Mr. Vincent was on his trial. If the orders which Mr. Vincent gave were unlawful then Taki acted unlawfully; but if Mr. Vincent acted lawfully there was an end of the case. He said the order given by Mr. Vincent was absolutely unlawful.

The Magistrate asked if an act was unlawful could a subordinate be held responsible?

Mr. Weldon said if an act was unlawful the unfortunate subordinate had to suffer for his unlawful act.

COAST DEFENCE RULES.

The witness then continued that he knew a notification existed authorising the Commissioner of Police to be an officer engaged in the Defence of the Coast in Bombay, but he could give no reference.

This finished his examination.

MAJOR MAIRIS' EVIDENCE.

Major Mairis, on the General Staff of the Bombay Brigade said that he was one of the officers engaged in the defence of the coast and the Commissioner of Police was also one; the Commissioner was appointed to that in August last. He could not say whether there was a document showing that Mr. Vincent was an officer engaged in the defence of that coast, but he knew that he was engaged. It was under rule 15 of the Defence of India Rules.

Cross-examined by Mr. Weldon, witness said that as a matter of fact there was no document in his possession which showed that the Commissioner of Police was engaged in the Coast Defence of Bombay under any rule. He knew of no notification in the Government Gazette to this effect. The Commanding Officer would be one of the officers engaged in the Coast Defences. He said that the Commissioner of Police was an officer engaged in the Coast Defences because it was in Rule 15.

Re-examined by Mr. Strangman witness said that he deposed that Mr. Vincent was engaged in the Coast Defences, because personally he was of that opinion.

The case was adjourned at this stage till to-day.

FRENZIED FINANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your readers cannot be sufficiently thankful to your correspondent "Investor," whose letter appears in your to-day's issue and to you for your leader on the subject of "Fascinating Finance."

Your correspondent expresses surprise at this incubation of wealth—fourteen lakhs in a few weeks—but Lawson in his book "Frenzied Finance or the Crime of the Amalgamated" gives a case in which $36,000,000 were made in a few days. As this case appears to be, if not quite on all fours, at least near enough the one to which your correspondent refers, I give the particulars, taking them from the said book, thinking that it may be of interest to your readers, and that is my apology for asking the hospitality of your valued space:

"The ownership of the Anaconda Company at the time consisted of 1,200,000 shares, and the purchase of the few shares over the majority at the "in-sight" lean-vein valuation of $24,000,000 would carry the turnover of the management and the control. It took but a brief time to get together the other properties which were finally included in the first section of the Amalgamated. They consisted of the Colorado, Washoe, and Parrot Mining Companies and timber, coal and other lands, and the mercantile and like properties situated in the State of Montana, for which Mr. Rogers paid in round figures $15,000,000, a total of $39,000,000 for what within a few days after purchase was capitalized at $75,000,000 in the Amalgamated Company.

"As soon as the properties were secured, they were capitalized for $75,000,000 as the Amalgamated Copper Company and were immediately offered for sale to the public. It will thus be seen that the profit on this section alone was $36,000,000 probably the largest actual profit ever made by one body of men in a single corporation deal.

"Before Mr. Rogers and William Rockfeller let any one at all in, they built a superbly designed water-air-and-light-proof structure (particularly light proof), consisting of five floors, each one being the exact duplicate of the $39,000,000 one upon which they and they only stood. Marcus Daly alone was ushered in on the first floor, elevated just a few million dollars above their own. James Stillman and Leonard Lewisohn, of Lewisohn Brothers, were admitted to the next one, the $50,000,000 floor. In other words Mr. Stillman and Mr. Lewisohn were given an unnamed percentage, the percentage to be arranged later on by Mr. Rogers, in all profits above actual cost, and such actual cost was called $50,000,000 and was arrived at by adding the $11,000,000 of secret profits to the actual $39,000,000 cost. Then J. P. Morgan and Co., Frederick Olcott, Governor Flower, and one or two of the dearest friends and closest associates, were let in on the $60,000,000 floor,—were given an unnamed percentage to be arranged by Mr. Rogers, in all profits above actual cost, and such actual cost was called $60,000,000 and was arrived at by adding $21,000,000 of secret profit to the actual $39,000,000 cost. The selected one from the eight different groups of "Standard Oil" were allowed to move in to the fifth or underwriter's floor, which was affirmed to be $70,000,000 cost; and then, as a solid phalanx, all the different floor-dwellers marched upon the dear public the tune of $75,000,000, in the front ranks of which were those of the eight groups of the Standard Oil Army who had not already been admitted to any of the secret floors....."

Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

21st Sept., 1916.

CALCUTTA MOTOR MACHINE GUN BATTERY.

FORMATION SANCTIONED BY GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

"Calcutta," writes the "Statesman" "is to be given yet another opportunity of being represented at the front by a war unit which she can regard and claim as her own. For some time past there has been a movement to form and equip a unit, to be called the Calcutta Motor Machine-gun Battery. Thanks in part to the assistance offered by the Government, to financing of the scheme will present no difficulties. The last formality has now been completed and the Commander-in-Chief has accorded sanction to the movement. All that remains for Calcutta to do is to furnish the personnel and material which will consist of six machine-guns, twenty-seven motor cycles, nineteen of them provided with side cars and five motor cars for ammunition baggage and supplies. Machine-guns have been provided by the Government and of motor cycles and side cars, six have been specially constructed to carry machine-guns have been furnished from the same source. What is now required is a complement of forty-two non-Commissioned Officers and men, five motor car drivers, and three mechanics. Volunteers are asked from the European community only, the qualifications demanded being health and keenness. Every man will be required to become an expert motor cyclist and machine gunner and as soon as this is achieved the battery will go to the front as a distinct unit. Two months, it is expected, will suffice for the training at Rawalpindi."

CORPORATION STREET DACOITY.

TRIAL BY A SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed a Special Tribunal consisting of Mr. Smither, I.C.S., Dewan Bahadur Harinath Roy and the Hon. Mr. Probhas Chunder Mitter for the trial of a political suspect named Sishir Kumar Roy arrested in connection with the Corporation Street dacoity. The charge against him was that he had received a silver watch looted in that dacoity. When arrested two telegrams were found with him saying that he was wanted by the police. Some witnesses were examined. The case is proceeding.

The death has occurred at Quebec at the age of seventy-nine, of Fleet-Paymaster Shuldham S. C. Hill, R.N., a Crimean verteran, who was born at Bellaghy, co. Londonderry. His four sons are all serving the Empire.

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Sunday Chronicle

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Frontispiece of Sunday "Chronicle" of 17th September, 1916.

ADVT. MANAGER, "SUNDAY CHRONICLE"
Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. J. H. Dalyard, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. R. Brown, Norfolks.
Lieut. H. S. Cameron, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. L. C. Carey, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. L. C. Coath, Norfolks.
Lieut. A. J. Howard, Bedfords.
Capt. R. F. Newdigate, Border Regiment.
Lieut J. S. Osborne, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. C. L. Tape, Devons.
Second-Lieut. P. S. Worner, Devons.
Second-Lieut. A. G. Wrigglesworth, Manchesters.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. C. H. N. Ashlin, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut. C. A. Baigent, Devons.
Second-Lieut. J. W. Baldwin, Munsters.
Lieut. A. G. Bisset, Medicals.
Second-Lieut. E. C. Comley, Munsters.
Second-Lieut. R. A. Cooper, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. G. Crichton, Argyll and Sutherlands
Major P. W. Cruickshank, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. E. Cullington, Norfolks
Capt. G. W. A. Doe, Devons.
Second-Lieut. A. T. Eggington, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J. C. Findlay, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. W. F. Fisher, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. C. L. G. McK. Forbes Devons.
Capt. A. Gallaher, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut. E. A. Girling, Hampshires.
Major R. W. Gray, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut. H. R. Griffin, Manchesters.
Capt. E. C. Grover, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. N. A. Hardie, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. E. S. Hatte, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut C. W. B. Haworth, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. A. W. P. Henfrey, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. H. B. Hill, West Kents.
Lieut. M. C. Hoole, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. T. Howarth, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut. A. E. Hughes, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. E. T. Hussey, Munsters.
Lieut A. J. Kearney, Munsters.
Capt. G. Kermack, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut. T. E. Lewty, North Staffords
Second-Lieut. F. J. McNab, Camerons.
Second-Lieut J. W. Morrison, Warwicks.
Major W. S. Nicholson, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. C. I. Ormesher, Devons.
Capt. S. R. Paul, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. A. J. Plummer, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. J. G. Pocock, Devons.
Second-Lieut. J. G. Power, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Revington, Devons.
Lieut. A. E. Russell, Gordons.
Capt. O. R. Schreiber, Artillery.
Capt. H. J. H. Sibree, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. A. E. Slater, Devons.
Capt. H. B. S. Stephenson, Munsters.
Lieut. C. B. Swift, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. H. N. Taylor, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. G. G. M. Thwaites, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. L. W. Tracy Arkell, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut. P. R. Tuckwell, Devons.
Major E. W. P. Uniacke, D.S.O., Irish Fusiliers.
Capt. J. D. Upcott, Devons.
Second-Lieut. C. E. Watson, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. G. C. K. Watson, Artillery.
Lieut. C. W. K. White, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. C. M. Wilkins, Devons.
Second-Lieut. F. Willis, Devons.
Second-Lieut. A. G. Willox, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. J. S. Willox, Border Regiment.

COMMERCIAL

LATEST CABLE QUOTATION.

COUNCIL BILLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 20.

At the Periodical Biddingss for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 30,00,000 Rs 41,000 were allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 72,000 were allotted to Bombay, and Rs. 43,000 were allotted to Madras, Rs. 86,50 Tenders on Calcutta and Bombay at 1s 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 24 per cent above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate Rs. 3,63,000 were allotted to Calcutta Rs 3,33,000.

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1/8d. (Min Rate) received 24 per cent., above that rate-in full

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening including last Public Sale, Rs. 30,15,000

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 30,00,000

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs 21,28,000 were allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 3,00,000 were allotted to Bombay, and Rs. 1,12,000 were allotted to Madras. Rs. 25,41,000.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min Rate) received 24 per cent., above that rate-in full.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

Transfers on Madras Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s 5-32d.

MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Sept. 20

Bar Silver Spot	32 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver	Quiet
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 5/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 13/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months.	6 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4 7/8
Interest 7 day market loans	4 7/8

Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent., since 13th July, 1916.

Sergt.-Major Tom Gibson, of the Footballers' Battalion and captain of the Nottingham Forest F.C., is suffering from shell shock in a Leeds Hospital. He is reported to be progressing favourably, there being no likelihood of permanent injury.

Capt. J. W. Wilson, Gloucesters.
Capt. M. Wyllie, Highland Light Infantry.
Capt. E. W. P. Youell, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. R. Bedford, Devons.

NOW REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut. A. N. Sharpe, West Ridings.

MISSING.

Lieut. B. F. Buck, Sherwoods.

OFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONERS.

Capt. T. W. P. L. Chaloner, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. T. F. C. Dowman, Sherwoods.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

The name of the following British officer appears in the 203rd casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

WOUNDED.

Indian Army:—Temporary Lieut. W. Lying.

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45	43 14

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, September 22, 1916.

THE NEW INDIA.

Speculations as to the future of India naturally form an absorbing occupation for every thinking person in this country, whether Indian or British. The demands of India are clear. They consist mainly and essentially in the effective transfer of the control of internal administration from an unresponsible, and, as the Bishop of Madras said the other day, a "foreign" bureaucracy to the representatives of the people and the admission of India on equal terms with the other Dominions to the Councils of the Empire. The practical shape that this transfer must take will have to be such a re-organisation of all the services as to confer on the people of the country a predominant share in their control, the re-constitution of the Imperial and Provincial Executive Councils so as to make them really responsible to the people; the development of provincial autonomy; and last but not least the grant of complete fiscal independence to the Government of India. These are the minimum conditions which any scheme of re-construction must fulfil, if it is to satisfy the aspirations of the Indian people, and to form such an effective solution of the problem as will enable the country to settle down to a prolonged period of contentment with its political lot. On this point the voice of India is unanimous. All speculations as to the political future of India, therefore, must start on this basis, if they are to serve any useful purpose,—the extent of their utility depending on the effectiveness with which the case for India is presented, lucidly, forcibly and convincingly.

Judged from this standpoint the lecture which Sirdar Jogendra Singh delivered at Simla, on Monday, which has attracted a good deal of attention in the press, lacks the practical conclusions which only could make it a useful contribution to the discussion. His platitudes regarding the aspirations of India are well-sounding but his analysis of her needs is hardly inspiring and his solution of the problem of how to satisfy her political soul is a horrible anti-climax. His insistence that the permanent official must carry on his work in a paternal spirit, guiding, controlling and helping the villagers, building up a system of rural education, organising village punchayets and promoting co-operation and agricultural progress generally, has a very plausible air about it. But it allows for the permanent official many qualities of sympathy and understanding, as well as belief in all the heads of progress mentioned, which unfortunately the past has not shown him to possess, and elevates him to the level of a sort of superman which he has never yet reached or shown any capacity to approach. The permanent official's constant lament, or that of his friends, is that his duties leave him no time for making himself acquainted with the people and associating with their aspirations, and to be everything that the Sirdar wants him to be, he would have to be several persons rolled into one, crowding the work of several days into one. India has outgrown the period of personal rule, in which the Sirdar is so strong a believer, and it is for this very reason that the people want to be left to manage their own domestic affairs instead of continuing to be at the tender mercies of very changeable and not over-sympathetic parents. If the permanent official has not been able to do all that the Sirdar requires of him for so many decades, it cannot be expected that he will be able or will want to do it in the future, and it is time he surrendered his authority.

These ideas of personal rule are incompatible with the growing political consciousness of the people. What the latter need is such increasing scope for the unfettered exercise of their legitimate functions as will make them self-reliant and self-respecting. As for the suggestion that the solution of all India's political wants is to be found in the creation of an Imperial Senate, "gathering all the wealth and peer of the country and representing wisdom and experience as well as birth,"—what ever all that may mean,—one does not know whether to weep or laugh at the spectacle of sane men,—of which we suppose the Simla Society to whom this address was delivered is composed,—solemnly listening to such fatuity. How this wonderful body of senators is to be selected we are not told, but, apart from the wealth and peer of the country, it is to include an "element of great proconsuls" "freed from the routine" and "with leisure to observe and study the needs and aspirations of the people." We wonder who put the worthy Sirdar up to dangle this absurd bauble before a people who are aspiring to political freedom?

PARLIAMENT AND INDIA.

The "Manchester Guardian" makes a strong and needed protest against the omission to allot a day to the discussion of Indian affairs in the session of Parliament that has just closed. It will be remembered that at the beginning of August the Prime Minister was asked whether time would be found before the House rose for a discussion of the Indian Budget. Mr. Asquith replied that, if evidence was furnished of a general desire among members for such a discussion he would do his best to arrange it. This was a fairly safe answer, for as the "Manchester Guardian" points out there never is a general desire in the House to discuss Indian affairs, of which the majority of members are content to know nothing. But that is no reason, as the same journal goes on to point out, why the desire of those who do know and care should not be satisfied, or why, we may add, the affairs of this great dependency, the destinies of whose three hundred million inhabitants are committed to the guardianship of the British Parliament, should be ignored, not only for one session but for two in succession. It is a sad commentary on the enthusiasm and interest which Indian problems are supposed to have aroused since the war began, that the House of Commons cannot spare even one day for the discussion of those problems, and that it should be content to leave the Secretary of State without an account of his stewardship. It is equally sad that the Secretary of State should also be content not to render an account. As trustee for India to the British people he should insist on being given the opportunity to do so. It all supplies, as Mr. Baptista would say, a very good argument for Home Rule.

The "Guardian" thinks there may have been some excuse for passing India over last year when the great task of organising the Empire for war was still only at the beginning. But that reason no longer exists, and it cannot be pretended that there would have been any embarrassment to Parliament, or to a Government that was not afraid to introduce the Government of India Amendment Bill, in a discussion on India affairs. But the "Guardian" gives another very cogent reason why it was essentially important this year that the Indian Budget should not have been passed over, and enters a strong protest against this ignoring of a vast responsibility. It says:—

> A new Viceroy and a new Secretary of State are in office. From the date of Lord Morley's translation seven years ago to that of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's acceptance of the India Office last summer, Indian questions in the Commons have been dealt with by the Under-Secretary; and it is surely an anomaly and something of a scandal that not once since his appointment has the House had an opportunity of hearing from Mr. Chamberlain a full statement upon the condition of India or an exposition of his policy. And yet, as the whole Empire realises, the position of India in the Imperial system is deeply affected by the movement of events, as it will be by every measure of after-war policy that may be decided upon by England and her Allies. Moreover, the internal life of India to-day is undergoing changes more rapid than any hitherto known, and the Government, by deciding upon the publication of the Royal Commission's Report on the Public Services, has acknowledged the wisdom and necessity of discussion upon proposals for administrative reform. It is high time that Parliament began to take the affairs of India seriously, and that the official myth that India wants nothing but to be let alone were exploded. If Parliament is to ignore the vast responsibility of the government of this mighty dependency, what is the use of a Parliament which calls itself Imperial?

Notes of the Day.

"Fascinating Finance."

In our article yesterday on dealing with the flotation of the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ltd., we stated the amount of the profit which the selling syndicate earned by the sale to the Company was thirteen-and-a-half-lacs. This was not quite correct as we failed to allow for the fact, as stated in the prospectus, that Rs. 1,40,000 had been expended by the syndicate on the purchase of spare parts of machinery and stores at auctions. Thus the profit on the sale to the Company by the Syndicate would be Rs. 12,06,000.

Prize Appointments for Failures.

"India" says:—A most unpleasant impression has been made by the statements with regard to military commands in India, which were made by Lord Islington on Tuesday (August 22). It has transpired that General Shaw, who was removed from the command of the Karachi Brigade as a result of the troop-train tragedy, had previously come to grief when commanding at Aden in 1915. If it be the case, as stated, that the Government of India were then "dissatisfied with his conduct in carrying out his responsible duties," why was he not at once placed upon the unemployed list? The same question may well be asked with regard to General Aylmer, who was, we are told, transferred from Mesopotamia "on military grounds" and promptly put in command of the Mhow division in India. We shall be surprised if Sir Charles Monro, the new Commander-in-Chief, endorses the view that prize military appointments in India are to be reserved for officers who have been confessed failures elsewhere.

Where is the Grand Vizier?

The noiseless disappearance from the stage of the Archduke Frederick, the Generalissimo of the Austro-Hungarian army, is but a small thing in comparison with the more strange-looking disappearance of another high personage,—the Turkish Grand Vizier. Nobody has heard anything about Said Halim Pasha or seen even his name mentioned in the Allied or German papers since Bulgaria's intervention in the war. Even when the German Parliamentary deputation visited Constantinople some months ago no mention was made in the German press reports of the Grand Vizier. The deputation was received on behalf of the Government by the Foreign Minister, and it was he who presided and spoke at the chief banquet.

Highly Mysterious!

This is a very mysterious looking affair. If Said Halim Pasha had been ill, physically or diplomatically, the fact at one time or another—and certainly in connection with that visit—would have been mentioned in the German press. If he had been dismissed, the fact, too, would have been recorded, and a successor would have been appointed to take over the seals of that historic office. Is it possible that he has been assassinated or spirited away to some secluded spot for his philo-Entente views? This surmise has been uttered by some who know the ways of the present dictators of Turkey. But according to the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" the startling rumour is that Said Halim Pasha has simply fled from Constantinople and is hiding abroad, to the knowledge of certain of his old French friends. The correspondent admits he has no means of verifying the report, but unless he turns up unexpectedly again the discreet silence which is maintained about his whereabouts, and the absence of any successor to his office, would thus be adequately explained.

The Crown Prince's Lapse.

The Crown Prince of Germany has been detected in an extraordinary lapse from the business of hating. Herr Karl Scheffler, in the "Vossische Zeitung," points the accusing finger at His Imperial Highness for having continued during the war to build at Potsdam "an English country house." There have been some who have pretended that the style of architecture is Low German, but Herr Scheffler will have none of this whitewashing make-believe—"the Elizabethan character of the whole design makes the house, as it were, a foreign body in the scenery of Potsdam." Nor will the critic allow that even a Crown Prince can please himself in such a matter; if he builds a house in a particular style of architecture it is "a symptomatic, an allegorical action," and therefore fitly open to public criticism. The whole thing is "a misfortune for Potsdam, and for the credit of our architecture at home and abroad." A contemporary suggests that perhaps the Crown Prince thought an English case for his Belgian and French souvenirs would be a fitting monument for his war triumphs over the Allies. At all events that is the best.—and worst—that can be said for his Highness, whose postal address is still *not* Verdun.

A Rival to the Tichborne Case.

The acerbities of Counsel in English Courts have seldom excelled those which seem to occur almost daily in the remarkable suit known as the Phœnix Reef case which is proceeding in Mr. Justice Eve's Court. This case is rivalling the Tichborne case in its inordinate length as well as by reason of the bitter quarrels between counsel, and the judge in order to hasten the end has continued the hearing during the vacation. On the twenty-four day of his speech for the defendants, Mr. Upjohn, K.C., warmly protested against some interruptions by Mr. Hughes, K.C., for the plaintiffs, whereupon these learned friends exchanged the following compliments:—

> Mr. Hughes: This is getting childish. . . My learned friend's mind seems to be unhinged. . . . This is deliberate insolence.
>
> Mr. Upjohn: Insolence! It is intended to be a deliberate insult. I will not suffer these interruptions. . . . I repeat that Mr. Hughes came into court with a cool, frigid, and calculated lie.

The Judge's attempts to pacify the angry K.C.s were unavailing, and each threatened to bring the other's conduct to the notice of the Benchers of his Inn. It is perhaps just as well for the reputation of the Bar, says a contemporary, that these terrible goings on are not generally reported in the newspapers.

The Mighty "It."

Lord Curzon continues to supply a welcome centrepiece for good stories. He is said to have been the Minister who decided that it was beneath the dignity of the Cabinet to be filmed by the cinematograph operator. We do not wonder. One does not somehow see the modern Akbar submitting to rival Charlie Chaplin on the same programme. Another story has it that Lord Curzon telephoned the other day to the War Office, and that one of the exalted young women clerks there replied in the magnificent War Office telephone formula, "What is it?" "It," Lord Curzon replied slowly, "is Lord Curzon himself." In other words, Lord Curzon was It, as he always has been.

The State and Religious Education.

There are many things that stand discredited in the Prussian system of attaining knowledge divorced from morality, efficiency divorced from responsibility and life divorced from religion. In these must be included the Prussian system of essentially denominational education. All schools in Prussia whether elementary or secondary, are Evangelical, Catholic, Jewish or mixed. Teachers are appointed with reference to religious faith, and religious instruction is given compulsorily in school hours and is inspected by the clergy. Prof. W. Alison Phillips, in a letter to the "Times," contrasts the French and Prussian systems of education. The former is absolutely secular; the latter is as absolutely State-directed. Prof. Phillips asks: "Has the result been disastrous to the *moral* of the French nation? Is true religion weaker or stronger in France than it was when the educational system was effectively controlled by the clergy?" His conclusion seems irresistible that religion will not perish if it cease to be indifferently taught *ex officio* to herds of inattentive babies in the elementary schools, and religious influence will remain as the only force which tells,—the personal character of the masters and mistresses. The Prussian example, here as elsewhere, must be attentively studied and its effects duly noted before it is held up for universal praise and indiscriminate adoption.

The Health of the City.

Bombay was fortunate in experiencing last week what was perhaps the lowest death-rate we have had in a week at this time of the season for some years past. The total number of deaths recorded was 459, giving a death-rate of 24.36 only, in comparison with 26.22 of the corresponding week of last year and 29.46 of the past quinquennium. Last week's drop in mortality was quite sudden, for in the week previous to last the total stood at 553, or nearly a hundred more than last week's returns. Plague is still lingering, ten attacks and seven deaths being registered. Small-pox registered two attacks and a death, and cholera three attacks and two deaths. The mortality from the other principal diseases was as follows:—Pulhisis, including tubercle of lung 33; respiratory diseases, 146; other tubercular affections, 6, Malaria, 7; enteric, 4; diarrhoea, 18, and dysentery, 16. The total number of live-births registered during the week was 440, while 39 still-births and 10 premature births were also reported.

FASCINATING FINANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I must thank you for the prominence you gave to my letter and also for the notice you took of it in your editorial columns. At the same time I beg to point out that you are unnecessarily apprehensive as to the investing public subscribing to the new mills not getting value for their money. I maintain that the mill property comprised in the new company is fully worth fifty lacs and more, as evidenced by the enormous rush of applications for shares, which are supposed to have exceeded a crore and a quarter.

This leads me to ask whether, had the presiding judge in chambers, who gave the order to allow the liquidator to bid for the property, been able to foresee the course of events, as they have actually transpired, and had he been acquainted with the "real value" of the property, would his Lodship have made such an order? And is it too late, in view of what has happened, for the shareholders yet to seek their remedy in the courts for the disappearance of their property at a price considerably below its "real value" and the recovery of the sum or its equivalent which represents the difference that has gone into the pockets of the liquidator and his friends?

The presiding judge, of course, could only act upon the facts laid before him. But it would be interesting to know what were the facts laid before him, as well as at what stage Sir S. J. David formed the opinion that the price of thirty-six lacs and fifty-four thousand was "considerably below the real value."—Yours etc.

INVESTOR.

BRITISH AIR RAID IN PALESTINE.

TURKS' HEAVY LOSSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Sept. 21.

Although things are comparatively quiet in Sinai and the Turks having taken a hard knock have decided it was not worth while trying any further conclusions with our aviators, the latter have not been idle. They followed up the retreating enemy as far as they prudently could and bombed him at every available opportunity and quite recently they carried out a most successful raid in Palestine. Their goal was a place called Elfou La, a village near Nazareth and about 20 miles east of Caiffa, where the Hedjaz railway joins up with the Damascus section and where the Turks had established a huge depot. In the course of this raid our aviators destroyed a train which happened to be waiting at the station and vast quantities of stores as well as damaging a string of engines which were on the siding. Some of photographs taken during this attack by some of the bolder airmen show clearly the great extent of the damage done and the loss to the Turks must have been very serious.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

MILITARY FORCES TO BE STRENGTHENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, Sept. 19.

In the course of her speech at the opening of the States General Queen Wilhelmina announced that the Government would as far as possible strengthen the military forces of the Dutch East Indies and would continue to extend the fleet.

REBEL'S DEFEAT IN DUTCH EAST INDIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
THE HAGUE, Sept. 20.

An attack of 1,500 insurgents on Bdugko, in the Dutch East Indies, has been repulsed. Two native chiefs have been arrested for complicity. The rebels will be banished.

FLOODS IN CHINA.

MILLION PEOPLE RENDERED HOMELESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.

A million people have been rendered homeless by floods in China and several cities in Northern Anhui are submerged. Few fatalities are reported, but the crops generally have been destroyed.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GREEK NOTE TO GERMANY.

BATTLE FOR HALICZ.

SEVERE GERMAN DEFEAT ON SOMME.

SUCCESSFUL SERBIAN ATTACKS.

Reuter announces that Greece has despatched an urgent note to Germany demanding the release of the Kavala garrison who are interned in Germany.

North of the Somme the Germans made a great effort to recover lost positions.

The Germans attacked on a front of five kilometres in masses but successive waves were crushed by French fire. The battle lasted from nine in the morning till nightfall but the French retained the whole of their ground.

General Haig reports that south of the Ancre several enemy attacks have been repulsed. A successful enterprise was carried out south of Arras, 200 yards of enemy trenches being cleared and casualties inflicted.

A Roumanian communiqué announces a Roumanian success in the region Enigea in Dobrudja, 19 miles south of the railway from Constanza to Cernavoda.

The Serbians on Tuesday continued their successful attacks on the entire front.

A French air-squadron heavily bombed Monastir and British air-craft bombed rolling-stock and stores at Drama.

The Russians are only a few hundred yards from the Halicz railway station and just across the river from the town. Further advances north will probably result in the enemy's abandonment of the town.

A Petrograd communiqué reveals the fact that the Russians are within 20 miles of Hamadan, the Turks having fallen back 40 miles owing to Russian attack from Tabriz which was threatening their rear.

The Austrians are believed to be preparing to evacuate Trieste.

Official and Personal.

His Majesty the King Emperor has approved the appointment of the Hon. Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha to succeed the Hon. Nawab Sir Syed Shamsul Huda as an ordinary member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal from the date on which Sir Syed Shamsul Huda vacates the post.

Mr. J. G. Burn, I.C.S., a District and Sessions Judge in the Madras Presidency, is appointed to act as an Additional Judge of the Madras High Court, with effect from the 21st Sepember, during the employment on the Criminal Procedure Code Committee, of the Hon. Mr. Justice Kumaraswami Sastri

The Hon. Mr. Wacha and Mr. J. Wallace are reappointed to be members of the Committee of Direction for Technical Education for a further period of three years.

GREECE'S URGENT NOTE TO GERMANY.

GERMANS' SEVERE DEFEAT ON SOMME.

GREEK NOTE TO GERMANY.

RELEASE OF KAVALA GARRISON DEMANDED.

KING CONSTANTINE TO DEPART FROM NEUTRALITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Sept. 20.

The King, the Premier and the Foreign Minister, after examining the situation, have decided in principle to depart from neutrality with a view to allaying the distrust of the Entente. An ultimatum to Germany is spoken of.

LATER.

Reuter announces that Greece has despatched an urgent note to Germany demanding the release of the Kavala garrison who are interned in Germany.

It is reported that the Greek detachment in Eastern Macedonia has been taken to Philippopolis by the Bulgarians and interned in barracks.

MEETING OF WAR COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Hardinge, Sir Arthu Hirtzel, General Sir Edmund Barrow and Lieut.-Colonel Sir Mark Sykes attended the meeting of the War Committee yesterday.

DOBRUDJA FRONT.

PRINCIPAL ENEMY FORCES ENGAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUKHAREST, Sept. 20.

A Roumanian communiqué announces a Roumanian success in the region of Enigea in Dobrudja, 19 miles south of the railway from Constanza to Cernavoda. Fighting continues against the principal enemy forces.

ENEMY HURRYING REINFORCEMENTS TO TRANSYLVANIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

A telegram from Athens says it is learnt from a diplomatic source that the Austrians and Germans are hurrying reinforcements to Transylvania to check the Roumanian advance. The Austrians are believed to be preparing to evacuate Trieste.

ALLIES' CHEERFUL OUTLOOK

1,90,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED SINCE JULY 1ST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 21.

The "C. & M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, September 19:—The Paris press takes a most optimistic view of further progress. The Allies, it is officially announced, have captured 1,90,000 prisoners since July 1st.

SUNDAY'S BRITISH AIR RAID.

LARGE NUMBER OF HANGARS DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 20.

The "Telegraaf" says that the Allied air raid on the German aerodrome at St. Denis Westrem on Sunday destroyed a large number of hangars. Twelve German soldiers were killed and many wounded.

M. BRIAND ON BRITAIN'S EFFORT.

TREMENDOUS DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

In the course of his speech in the Chamber M. Briand, paying a tribute to the British effort, said:—Compulsion is unprecedented in British history. We know the difficulties surmounted before Great Britain created her formidable army. The hundreds of thousands of British soldiers on our soil had to be armed. They are now fighting gloriously at our side. Britain entered the war spontaneously and loyally and has now extended her action. You know the difficulties she is overcoming with us in the mountains of Macedonia. Look at the figures of her losses and judge of the effort of the British.

GREAT GERMAN FAILURE.

FURIOUS ASSAULTS TO RECOVER GROUND.

SUCCESSIVE WAVES OF MASSES CRUSHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 21.

A communiqué says: North of the Somme the Germans made a great effort to recover lost positions.

The battle lasted from nine in the morning till nightfall.

Successive waves of enemy masses were crushed by machine-gun and artillery fire, and sometimes by the bayonet.

The French retained the whole of their ground.

The Germans attacked on a front of five kilometres, from Priez Farm to the south of Abbee Wood Farm, attacking in masses. On each occasion they were preceded by a furious cannonade.

The French magnificently resisted all assaults and repulsed the enemy by cross fire with machine-guns and artillery, and everywhere maintained their positions.

The fighting was fiercest in the vicinity of Priez Farm, in the region of Bouchavesnes. Four waves of assault in front of Priez Farm were successively broken by gunfire. Enemy masses were seen to disintengrate and flow back in disorder behind the ridge, leaving the ground covered with corpses.

The Germans in the Bouchavesnes sector, after several sanguinary defeats succeeded at one in the afternoon, in gaining a lodgment in the north-eastern part of the village, but were driven out with the bayonet by an irresistible counter-attack.

Fifty prisoners, including several officers, were captured. The enemy's losses were everywhere very great.

MURDEROUS STRUGGLE FOR DENIECOURT

SUPREME BRILLIANT ASSAULT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Sept. 20.

Describing the capture of Deniecourt, telegrams say that no place except Combles was so strongly fortified as the chateau and park there. The ruins of the chateau were a veritable fortress, bristling with machine-guns, and the park, which was transformed into a complicated labyrinth, was the scene of murderous hand-to-hand struggles lasting until night. Finally one supreme brilliant assault enabled our valiant troops to triumph.

FUTILE GERMAN ATTACK ON HILL 76.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 20.

This afternoon's communiqué reports that a German attack on Hill 76 gained a foothold in our advanced works on the southern side, but a vigorous counter-attack immediately drove the enemy out.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

SERIOUS WASTAGE IN GERMAN GUNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

A communiqué from General Haig this afternoon reports that south of the Ancre several enemy counter-attacks have been repulsed. The general situation is unchanged.

Our artillery destroyed two hostile gun-emplacements and an ammunition store. A successful minor enterprise was carried out south of Arras, 200 yards of enemy trenches being cleared and casualties inflicted.

A captured document signed by General von Falkenhayn and dated August 24th states:—"The wastage in guns in the last few days has been considerably in excess of production. The same is true of ammunition, in the main reserves of which there has been a serious diminution. All ranks must make a most serious endeavour to assist in the preservation of material, otherwise making good of losses and placing of new formations in the field will be rendered impossible."

RAINY WEATHER.

ACTIVITY OF ENEMY ARTILLERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.

A British communiqué says: The weather was rainy again. The general situation is unchanged. Hostile artillery was active south of the river Ancre. Nothing of importance occurred elsewhere. One hundred prisoners have been taken in the last 48 hours.

BATTLE FOR HALICZ.

RUSSIANS' STEADY ADVANCE.

FEW HUNDRED YARDS FROM STATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.

A telegram to "The Times" from Galicia, dated the 19th instant, says that General Tcherbatcheff's army is advancing steadily although confronted by heavy German reinforcements.

The Russians are now only a few hundred yards from the Halicz railway station, and just across the river from the town.

The seizure of the junction and railway is very important, and makes the capture of the town of secondary importance.

Farther advances north will probably result in the enemy's abandonment of the town.

An incessant fighting of this army since August 31st has resulted in the capture of 25,000 prisoners, of whom 8,000 were Germans, and 22 guns.

SITUATION ON RUSSIAN FRONTS UNCHANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

A Russian communiqué states that on both the western and Caucasian fronts nothing of importance has occurred.

RUSSIANS WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF HAMADAN.

TURKS FALL BACK FORTY MILES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Sept. 20.

A communiqué reveals the fact that the Russians are within twenty miles of Hamadan, the Turks having fallen back 40 miles owing to the Russian attack from Tabriz which was threatening their rear.

SERBIAN OFFENSIVE.

SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS ON ENTIRE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Sept. 21.

The Serbians on Tuesday continued their successful attacks on the entire front.

Bulgarian attempts to retake the Kajmakchalan mountain failed.

The Serbians inflicted enormous losses on the Bulgarians in the vicinity of Florina.

SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION IN THE HAGUE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

THE HAGUE, Sept. 20.

There has been a demonstration by revolutionary socialists as a protest against militarism and dearness of food. There were insignificant collisions with the police.

DOMINATING POSITION OF BRITISH ARTILLERY.

CEASELESS POUNDING OF GERMANS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters emphasises the importance of our possession of the forward slope of the high ground from the Ancre to Combles, the valley giving our artillery a dominating position and enabling it ceaselessly to pound the Germans and inflict on them heavy losses and prevent them from making habitable trenches.

GERMAN DIVISIONS ON THE SOMME.

AVERAGE LIFE OF EACH ONLY ABOUT 19 DAYS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

It is learned from a trustworthy source that the average life of a German division on the Somme is about nineteen days and that more than two German divisions have had to be brought up weekly since the end of June to replace the wastage.

MACEDONIAN OFFENSIVE.

BULGARIANS DISPERSED EAST OF FLORINA.

MONASTIR HEAVILY BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

A French official message from Salonika says:—We dispersed a Bulgarian counter-attack supported by cavalry in the region of the Brod river east of Florina. The enemy is still resisting on the heights north of Pisoderi on our left wing.

We cleared out some houses in Florina and took prisoners the Bulgarians huddled in them. They had been savagely defending themselves.

A French air-squadren heavily bombed Monastir.

BRITISH AIR-RAID ON DRAMA.

A British official despatch from Salonika says:—Our aircraft dropped bombs on rolling-stock and stores at Drama. No developments have occurred on the Doiran front.

SERBIANS CAPTURE KAJODCKALAN RIDGE.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH CERNA AND MONASTIR THREATENED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Reuter's special correspondent at Salonika says that the Serbian capture of the Kajodckalan ridge is most important. It dominates the whole region to westward and northward and enables the Serbians not only to threaten the line of Cerna but also to threaten communications with Monastir.

RE-CONQUEST OF SERBIA COMMENCED.

HOW THE TIDE TURNED AGAINST BULGARIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 21.

The "C. & M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, September 19:—The news of the last few days has somewhat clarified the situation. On the Allies' left in the Balkans the Serbians in August held a line from the north of Vodena to Florina. The western part was most lightly held, mainly by volunteers. An overwhelming Bulgarian force stealthily gathered and began an offensive. The Serbians, resisting desperately, curved backward on the left, yielding the Florina railway to the west bank of the Ostrovo Lake. Bulgarian bands roved for 30 miles into Greece, the Serbians with difficulty protecting their rear. Then the tide turned.

A Franco-Russian force, the existence of which was unknown, is reported to be operating in the gap between the Serbians and the Italians. The Serbians have recovered the railway. It is not stated whether, the viaduct at Eksisus is intact. The Bulgarians, after desperate resistance, were routed. According to an Athen's report they abandoned all their artillery. The reconquest of Serbia has commenced.

EXPLOSION IN YORKSHIRE MUNITION WORKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

It it officially announced that seven were killed and 72 injured by the recent explosion in munition works.

PROF. KETTLE KILLED IN ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Lieut-Colonel the Hon. Guy Baring, M.P., and Lieut. Kettle, Dublin Fusiliers have been killed in action.

Lieut. (Prof. T. M.) Kettle, before he joined the army last year, was Professor of Economics at University College Dublin. He sat in Parliament from 1906 to 1910 and was a contributor to various journals and reviews. He was born in 1880.

The Hon. Guy Victor Baring was the fourth son of Lord Ashburne. He represented Winchester in the Commons in the Conservative interests. He joined the Coldstream Guards in 1893 and served in the South African War and the Ogaden Punitive Force. He was 43 years old at the time of his death.

MANSFIELD BY-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The result of the Mansfield by-election: Mr. Seely, Coalitionist, 7,597; Mr. Turnbull, Independent, 4,456.

The Mansfield bye-election was necessitated by the death of Sir Arthur Markham.

WITH THE FRENCH ON THE SOMME.

ALLIES' DOMINANT SUPERIORITY.

SPLENDID AIR SERVICE.

Mr. G. H. Perris, the "Daily Chronicle" correspondent with the French army on the Somme, writing on August 15, says:—

Half the art of this strange new form of warfare is to see without being seen. Much of it, of course, cannot be concealed. Both sides know well the lines of the other's front trenches. The chief supply roads, the old railways, the villages where battalions may be sheltered, and the headquarters of regiments, divisions or army corps may be housed, are exactly indicated on the large scale maps, and are, therefore, pretty constantly shelled. And an enemy who has been beaten back for five miles has the consolation of knowing still more exactly the best hiding-places in the ground he has lost, so that no ravine is narrow enough or deep enough for the woodland camp it contains to be quite safe, no wood dense enough to remain unsuspected.

Observation posts are unceasingly engaged in spotting the emplacements of the enemy's field batteries. No ingenuity of concealment can long cheat these watchers, whose maps, showing every gun they have found marked with a dot or number and their movements from day to day, are one of the wonders of the war.

GERMAN PILOTS MASTERED.

Perhaps the clearest and most important advantage the Allies have had in the Somme offensive is the dominant superiority of their air services. It was an essential part of the plan of the French General Staff that this advantage should be gained at the outset; for an enemy driven out of the sky is half blinded. When the big guns commenced their destructive cannonade of the German trenches, therefore, squadrillas of aeroplanes were sent forward to bring down or drive back the enemy aviators and to destroy the "sausage" observation balloons. Both sorts of raid were carried out with the utmost daring and success.

Before the infantry advance began the familiar "drachen" had been either destroyed or hurriedly hauled down, and the once formidable German pilots dared not show their noses over the French lines. In five days on the British and French fronts 15 captive balloons were destroyed. Meanwhile, our other squadrillas were ceaselessly engaged in their several tasks of bombardment or observation over the enemy's positions.

AT AN AVIATION PARK.

That such an important advantage should be seized is comprehensible. It is more difficult to understand how it has been maintained. I do not think our men would suggest that the Germans lack courage, though they are less daring than the French. Many of the best German aviators have been killed, others no doubt are kept on the Russian front, for the war of movement requires air scouts more urgently than the siege warfare of the West. Whatever the explanation may be, the fact is beyond doubt. At one point on the Santerre plateau I counted 23 French "saussages" dragging at a great height upon their cables, and only two that could be German, of which one was doubtful. French aeroplanes of all types came and went on their patrol duties with the freedom of pigeons over a farmyard, but if there was any combat in the air it did not take place over the French lines.

I visited one of their many aviation parks, and was deeply impressed by the immense progress that has been made during the war on every side of this enterprise under the stimulus of military necessity and individual skill and pluck. The technique of different types of plane and of their engines and machine-guns is beyond me. But the handsome, radiant face of the captain who explained to us some of the mysteries of his squadrilla of "Baby Nieuports" spoke volumes. It was a picture of keen intelligence and physical fitness. As we stood by Guynemer swept down from cloudland to our feet as easily as a Great Northern driver brings his engine into King's Cross or the middy his steam launch up to the landing at Cowes. He looked sallow, for it is bitterly cold at a height of two miles when you are running at a hundred miles an hour. But there is something of nervous strength in the almost girlish figure, a swift certitude of eye and hand that you would feel to be exceptional even if you knew nothing of his record. Aviation is essentially a young man's service.

The technique is no harder than that of the artillery, perhaps not so hard; but the highest intensity and most perfect balance of youthful physique are more necessary than in any other arm. It is the light cavalry of modern warfare, and along with a chivalry all its own it is developing a whole series of special functions.

There are the individual scouts whose business it is to serve the field or heavy batteries, watching every shot and correcting the range by wireless or various kinds of signals. Other observers have the more general task of photographing the enemy's lines, so that the whereabouts of a new trench fieldwork or railway, new concentration of troops or guns, may be immediately known. Then there are what the French call "avions de chasse" and cannon-planes, who must seek out and attack enemy aeroplanes and balloons and forbid access to our own lines. Finally there are the squadrillas of bombardment, whose raids into German territory have become more and more frequent and extensive of late.

RESERVED COMPARTMENT CASE.

JUDGMENT DELIVERED.

ALL ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

RAILWAY'S RIGHT TO RESERVE UPHELD.

DETENTION NOT UNREASONABLE.

STRICTURES ON MRS. BIRD'S CONDUCT

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered his decision in the case in which Mr. Dulerai V. Desai, merchant and commission agent charged Mr. J. Franklin, a guard in the G. I. P. Railway, with assault and wrongful confinement, and head constable Vithu Sitaram of the G. I. P. Railway Police and two other constables and a watchman with assault. Mr. S. G. Velinker, Mr. R. G. Munsiff and Mr. M. K. Azad instructed by Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Bowen defended the accused.

Mr. Bowen at the outset referred to section 64 of the Railway Act and said that if the Court adopted the complainant's contention that the company could reserve only the lowest class of compartments, for ladies it would follow that they could not reserve first and second class compartments for ladies, and that they could not reserve compartments for Hindu and Mahomedan ladies. Mr. Bowen said it was hardly conceivable that the company had no powers to reserve first and second class compartments for ladies.

Mr. Velinker said the section was mandatory. They must draw a distinction between sections which were mandatory and others which allowed a discretion.

"A TEST CASE."

The Magistrate, delivering his decision, said he must express his great indebtedness to Messrs. Bahadurji, Velinker and Bowen for the valuable assistance they had rendered him in the case. He had no doubt on the evidence that the complainant and his companions got into the compartment not by mere accident. They had been discussing for some days before the question of the legality of the Railway Company reserving a compartment for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, a question which was being ventilated and discussed in the newspapers. It appeared to him that the complainant and his companions were determined to do so in order to make it a test case and in order to bring matters to a head. He very much regretted to say that the complainant and his witnesses (excepting the two doctors) as well as the defence witnesses had greately exaggerated their stories. He found that among all the witnesses the only two persons (except the two doctors), who had told the absolute truth were Miss Hughes and the Ghat-Kopar Station-master Vishwanath. The latter knew nothing as to what took place at the Victoria Terminus.

OASIS IN A DESERT OF FALSEHOODS AND EXAGGERATIONS.

Miss Hughes, who was an English lady and who occupies a responsible position, had given her evidence in such an honest and straightforward manner, having absolute regard to truth that her evidence was like an oasis in a desert of falsehoods and exaggerations. It was a matter of great regret that he had to say this. He had no alternative but to say so, because that conclusion was forced upon him by the manner in which these witnesses had given their evidence and the contradictions. Therefore for the purpose of deciding the case he mainly depended upon the evidence of Miss Hughes.

RAILWAY'S RIGHT TO RESERVE.

As to the right of the railway administration he came to the conclusion that they had a right to reserve a compartment for a particular community. Though the arguments urged against that proposition might be plausible they were not such as to make one say that he would not follow the judgment in the case of Mathuradas *vs.* the Secretary of State on the point. It must be remembered that whatever the difference of opinion might have been between the two courts in that case on other points both the courts agreed upon the point that there was nothing illegal in a railway administration reserving a compartment for a particular community.

COMPLAINANT A TRESPASSER.

He followed the ruling in that case and finding this as he did that the G. I. P. Railway administration had a right to reserve a compartment for the exclusive use of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, the complainant, when he entered it and refused at the request of the first accused to get out of it, was a trespasser and the accused would have been entitled in law to eject him, using only necessary force for that purpose. However, the question was whether the first accused was entitled to confine him in the compartment till he jumped out of the window at the Victoria Terminus.

WILFUL OBSTRUCTION.

The complainant by his conduct wilfully obstructed or impeded the guard in the discharge of his duty as he (the Magistrate) had held that the compartment had been lawfully reserved by the Railway administration for Europeans and Anglo-Indians. It was the lawful duty of the first accused to see that none entered the compartment but those for whom it was reserved and he could have been punished for a breach of that duty. And yet the complainant and his companions entered the compartment and remained seated in it even though twice asked by the first accused to go out. The Magistrate thought this was obstructing or impeding the first accused in the discharge of his duties. Holding as he did that the first accused, a railway servant, was obstructed or impeded in the discharge of his duty by the complainant, the first accused would be justified under section 131 of the Railway Act to arrest him without a warrant and what he did was that he did not open the door in order that the police might arrive and take charge of the complainant.

DETENTION HELD NOT UNREASONABLE.

The Magistrate thought 15 minutes' detention before the police came was under the circumstances not unreasonable He thought the charge of wrongful confinement against the first accused must fail. No doubt in order to show that the complainant was wrongfully confined from Ghat-Kopar the complainant and his witnesses said that the first accused put a railway porter in the compartment.

He (the Magistrate) had not the least hesitation in saying that this was a pure invention, because Miss Hughes had said that no such man was put by the guard in the compartment. He thought this and other inventions in the prosecution story were introduced with a view to bolster up a suit for damages against the company. The complainant had already given notice to the company claiming a large amount of damages.

The object of the complainant in putting forward the story of a porter opening the compartment was to show that he entered the compartment not as a trespasser but because a railway official opened the compartment and invited them to enter it. Miss Hughes had, however, said that a Brahmin looking man, who was one of the passengers, opened the compartment. It did not seem unlikely that one of the passengers who got in and who appeared to be determined and to have arranged to make a test case carried a key by which he opened the compartment. Such keys were easily procurable.

THE ALLEGED ASSAULT.

As regarded the charge under section 323 the Magistrate thought that on that point also the complainant and his witnesses had not told the truth. He accepted Miss Hughes' evidence in preference to anybody's except the two doctors and she had said the first accused did not catch the complainant by the throat, nor did she see the complainant striking anybody. She had also said that the complainant was taken away by a policeman and another man, being held by the shoulders and that she saw him being carried in this manner up to a distance of about ten yards from the compartment. It appeared to the Magistrate that in order to bolster up a case the prosecution witnesses (except doctors) who were all friends had told falsehoods and exaggerated matters. All the prosecution witnesses (except the two doctors) were interested witnesses. All the defence witnesses were also interested . Miss Hughes was an independent witness. The marks on the complainant's throat were slight and it was not unlikely that the complainant got them when, as Miss Hughes said, he was struggling when being taken by the policeman. Having regard to Miss Hughes evidence the charge under section 323 I. P. C. against the first accused also failed.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

As regarded the charge of assault against the other accused the Magistrate said that if the collar and throat of the complainant had been held in the manner it was alleged they had been held one would have expected the collar to have been all torn to pieces and very severe marks on the throat. Besides if a man complained to a police officer that another man committed an offence for which he could be arrested without a warrant how could the police officer be held responsible if acting on that information he arrested the other person even though the first man's complaint might afterwards turn out to be false and for which the first man might be responsible. The case of the second, third and fourth accused was on this footing and they were protected under section 76 of the I. P. C. The only thing to be seen was whether they used more than sufficient force to effect the arrest. It did not appear to him (the Magistrate) that they did. The case against the fifth accused also failed. He had got a more severe injury than the complainant.

The complainant and his friends were all ready with exaggerated accounts of what was done to the complainant, yet none of them could say how the fifth accused got the injury.

MRS. BIRD'S CONDUCT.

Finally he (the Magistrate) must again repeat that Mrs. Bird's conduct in the compartment, which was very reprehensible, had nothing to do with the merits of this case. Mrs. Bird was not on her trial and her sins should not be visited on the accused. There was no doubt that Mrs. Bird forgot herself so for as to make use of expressions which no self-respecting lady would use and they drew somewhat undignified retorts to some extent and for which she had to thank herself.

He ordered all the accused to be acquitted.

CASES AGAINST COMPLAINANT WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Bowen said he withdrew two out of the three cases brought against the complainant and his witnesses.

The Magistrate enquired if it would not be more desirable to withdraw all the cases, in view of the character of the evidence of the witnesses on both sides.

Mr. Velinker said it was better that the curtain should be rung down on all the cases.

Mr. Bowen said he withdrew two cases which arose out of this incident but the third was a seperate case and he would consult the railway authorities and let the Court know.

GANESH KHIND CATTLE BREEDING FARM.

INTERESTING SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 21.

An interesting sale of Sind cattle from among a herd established by his Excellency Lord Willingdon at Ganeshkhind, took place this evening at the farm which lies at the north-west corner of the Government House grounds, Ganeshkhind.

The farm is conducted on the most modern principles, the cow byre in which cows are penned being on the American system with a dairy kept in a most up-to-date style. The whole farm is in fact a model one and is well worth a visit by those interested in cattle breeding. The herd was established by Lord Willingdon shortly after his arrival in India in 1913 with a view to encouraging cattle-breeding among all classes of agriculturists and it now numbers quite a hundred heads

To-day the sale was of young surplus stock and consisted of ten bulls which fetched a total of Rs. 1,895 and five heifers which went for Rs. 1,305 or a total of Rs. 3,400 for fifteen heads of cattle. The best price was obtained for a blue roan cow named Mhowra, seven months in calf, which was purchased by the Chief of Ratlam for Rs. 340. Another red cow named Kali, six months in calf, was bought by the Chief of Ichalkaranji for Rs. 300. Among bulls the best price of Rs. 300 was paid by the Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan for a three-year old bull named Luckdipool.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur was among the bidders at the sale which was fairly largely attended.

MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAY.

PUNJAB CHAMBER FAVOURS PRESENT ARRANGEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 21.

A letter sent by the Secretary, Punjab Chamber of Commerce, to the Secretary, Railway Board, in connection with the question of comparative advantages of management of railways in India by Companies or by State, states that the well-balanced arrangement that at present exists of Companies or by State, states that the Committee recognise the efficiency of State management seen at its as things stand with the railways the well-balanced arrangement that at present exists of Company and State management under the control of the Railway Board, should not be disturbed.

DEPARTURE OF TURKISH PRISONERS OF WAR.

AN OFFICER'S ADMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

A good deal of interest was displayed at the Howrah station on Tuesday in departure by special train for Bombay en route for Basra of about 250 Turkish prisoners, who are to be exchanged for English and Indian soldiers. The party included five wounded Turkish officers but were in quite good spirits and chatted freely with the officers present. One of them said quite frankly they knew the Turks were eventually going to be "kicked out of Europe" and added "we have no quarrel with the British. It is Russia our quarrel is with." The party was eventually got away the majority, it may be mentioned, travelling in first class carriages, and the remainder in second

RISK OF MARRYING AUSTRIAN

A man asked the Tottenham, Middlessex, magistrate in mail week if his daughter would be allowed to marry an Austrian, who is uninterned

The magistrate said there was no law to prevent her marrying whom she pleased, but she must be careful, because if she married an enemy alien, she would become an alien, too, and would have to be registered.

Harilal Paramanik, postmaster of Sughanda is being tried by a Deputy Magistrate of Hughly on a charge of criminal misappropriation. It is alleged that he has embezelled savings bank money to the extent of Rs. 3,000. He took delivery of several pass books and withdrawal forms filled up by different depositors but withheld payment on the plea that no money could be withdrawn so long as the war lasted.

Father Francis D'Cruz, Roman Catholic priest of Poona diocese, died on Wednesday and was buried yesterday. Father D'Cruz was for many years Roman Catholic Chaplain at Mahableshwar.

The efficacy of the finger print system has been demonstrated in very striking fashion. A few days ago in connection with the political dacoity at Lalitashar, Tippera, where, as already reported, dacoits shot dead five villagers and wounded five others, one dacoit was captured by the villagers and succumbed to injuries received in the course of the fight. After death the impression of his fingers was taken and by this means, he was identified as Probodh Bhattacharjee who absconded in July last from the village Tanore in Rajshahi, where he was interned under the Defence of India Act.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER NOT WANTED.

KING EDWARD HOSPITAL

PUBLICATION OF MUNICIPAL VOTERS' LISTS.

At its yesterday's meeting the Bombay Municipal Corporation considered a number of reports from its committees, on the extension of tramway lines along Kingsway, the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner, the King Edward Memorial Hospital, publication of Municipal voters' lists etc. These were all adopted. There was practically no discussion and the Corporation adjourned till next month.

Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalker moved at the outset "that the Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation why, as stated in his letter, dated the 22nd June, 1916, (a) constant supply of water at full pressure was not maintained at all places even on Sundays and holidays since July 1916, and (b) constant supply of water at full pressure is not given as yet to all the parts of the City."

He said that the public were promised constant supply of water after the completion of the Tansa duplication, but the result was very disappointing. A letter was published in the "Bombay Chronicle" that there was short supply of water in Mandvi, but the complaint was general.

Dr. R. T. Nariman seconded and the resolution was carried.

TRAMWAY LINES ALONG KINGSWAY.

The report of the Tramways Committee of the Corporation regarding the proposal to extend the Tramway lines along Kingsway, was then considered. The report stated:—In recommending the proposal for sanction the Commissioner states that as the route of the extension will follow the road as constructed by the Improvement Trust, the Engineer of the Trust was consulted as to the requirements of the Trust, and that the Tramways Company have accepted the requirements pointed out by him. So far as the Municipality is concerned the Commissioner recommends that the permission asked for by the Company may be granted, subject to the following among other conditions:—

That the poles, besides being fixed in position as may be determined by the City Improvement Trust, should be so planted as not to be in the line of traffic where the route passes over the crossings to be formed by the City Improvement Trust.

That the Municipality should be at full liberty, and without payment or permission, to attach to the poles signboards, indicating plates, lamps, brackets and such other attachments as would not interfere with the use of the poles for the support of the span wires.

That the portion of the roadway maintainable by the Company at all parts open for public traffic should be paved in accordance with the paving of the adjacent roadway maintained by the Municipality from time to time: and that if at any time considered necessary by the Commissioner the Company should lay and maintain granite set stone paving on both sides of every rail not exceeding 9 inches in width.

That any expenditure that the Municipality may have to incur in consequence of the proposed extension should be paid by the Company.

After careful consideration the Committee recommend that the Company may be permitted to extend their lines along Kingsway subject to the foregoing conditions and subject further to the condition that the Tramways Company shall bear the expenses of any alterations in the levels of their lines should the Municipality at some period subsequent to the laying of the lines decide to lower the levels of the road traversed by the extension. The Committee may add that as the new road is not yet made over to the Municipality they have considered it desirable to obtain the Municipal Solicitors' opinion as to whether the Corporation could at this stage legally give the Tramways Company the necessary permission to proceed with the work of the proposed extension The Corporation have the power to grant the permission for the proposed extension subject to the construction work being carried on in accordance with the views of, and under the control of, the Board so long as the street should remain vested in the Board.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla moved that the report of the Committee be adopted and Mr. Maganlal Khakker seconded.

The resolution was carried.

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

The Corporation then considered a report from the Committee appointed in regard to the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner. The report stated:—

"At the instance of the Committee the Commissioner addressed Government inquiring whether Government could furnish the Committee with the names of two or three officers of the Indian Civil Service, from among whom that body could select one who appeared to them most suitable for the appointment, or, in the alternative, whether they would state the name of any one particular officer whom they would be willing to set free for the post. In reply Government regret that, owing to demands arising directly out of the war, for officers of the Indian Civil Service, they are unable at present to lend an Indian Civil Service Officer to the Corporation for employment as Deputy Municipal Commissioner. In view of this difficulty and in view also of the fact that the Committee are informed by the Commissioner that he does not anticipate much difficulty in carrying on his duties without the assistance of a Deputy for the present, the Committee beg to recommend that the matter may be postponed until the necessity for a Deputy becomes more imperative."

DR. SUKHIA'S MINUTE.

Dr. Sukhia attached the following minute to the Report:—

I am glad to observe that wiser counsels have ultimately prevailed with the Committee though very very slowly as this is the seventh year of the appointment of this Committee.

I have been all along contending that there is no necessity nor desirability of appointing a Deputy Municipal Commissioner permanently. Instead of his being a helping hand to the Commissioner he would perhaps be a constant friction with him in his varied and onerous duties, and I regret to say that serious dangers involved in such an appointment had not been properly and sufficiently realized earlier by those who supported such a proposal.

I need not repeat what I said in my dissenting minute on the report of the Committee regarding the question of appointing a Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

I entirely agree with the present Commissioner that no great difficulty can be anticipated in carrying on the Commissioner's duties without the assistance of a Deputy I congratulate the Corporation in now having such a considerate Commissioner and they must be glad to note that he rightly and wisely follows in the footsteps of his revered predecessor—the late Hon. Mr. W. L. Harvey C.I.E., I.C.S., an eminent Indian Civil Servant.

I do not wish to say at this stage anything with regard to the letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, General Department, No. 5089, dated the 25th July 1916, which was not forwarded to the Committee by the Corporation.

P. S.—I am anxious to know whether any attempt was made by the Committee to obtain an officer outside the Indian Civil Service for the Deputy Commissionership and, if not, why not?

GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS.

The letter to the President, from the Secretary to Government, General Department, dated the 25th July, 1916, stated:—

Government had to consider the Municipal Commissioner's application with special reference to the salary offered, which in this case was fixed by the Corporation at Rs. 1,500 a month. It was clear to Government that if the Deputy Municipal Commissioner was to pay pension and leave contributions himself, his net pay would not be sufficient to make the appointment attractive to an officer of suitable standing and experience. On the other hand Section 58 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, does not permit the Corporation to pay the Deputy Municipal Commissioner more than Rs. 1,500 a month. In these circumstances the Governor in Council requested the Government of India to exempt the Deputy Municipal Commissioner, as well as the Municipal Commissioner, from payment of pension and leave contributions when the holder of the appointment was a salaried servant of Government. The Government of India, however, declined to accept this proposal, on the ground that, as a general rule, a Municipality should pay the full value for the services of officers lent to it by Government. They at the same time intimated that it is proposed to amend Section 29 of the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1899 so as to require the payment by the Corporation of pension and leave contributions on account of a Government servant appointed to be Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner.

As a result of this decision it will be extremely difficult, unless Section 58 of Bombay Act III of 1888 is amended, to lend to the Corporation in future the services of a suitable officer of the Indian Civil Service for employment as Deputy Municipal Commissioner. I am therefore to enquire whether the Corporation would have any objection to Section 58 of the Act being amended so as to provide that the contributions in respect of the pension and leave allowances of the Deputy Municipal Commissioner shall be paid by the Corporation, in addition to the salary fixed, when the holder of the appointment is a salaried servant of Government I am to remark that Government do not propose any amendment of sub-section (1) of Section 55 of the Act, under which the initiative in regard to the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner rests with the Corporation although the sanction of Government is necessary. I am to add that, if the Corporation consider that Section 58 of the Act should be amended, a draft of the actual amendment proposed will be prepared and referred to them for consideration."

On the motion of Mr. J. B. Petit the Corporation adopted the report of the Committee.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The Corporation then gave consideration to the report of the Medical Relief Committee in connection with the King Edward Memorial Hospital and the proposed New Medical College. The report stated:—

Under Corporation Resolution, dated the 1st October, 1914, the Committee were authorized by the Corporation to refer the plans of the Hospital for criticism and advice to Mr. W. A. Pite. The plans were accordingly sent to Mr. Pite and he has made a report on the subject, approving of the lines on which the plans had been originally prepared by Mr. Wittet and making several suggestions. In the light of these suggestions and in the light of the altered circumstances due to the subsequent acceptance of the offer of Rs. 12 lakhs received from the Advocate-General on behalf of the trustees of the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Charities for establishing a Medical College in connection with the King Edward Memorial Hospital, the plans have been recast by the Committee and the revised plans prepared by Mr. Wittet together with his report on the subject including the estimates will shortly be placed before the Corporation. In the meantime the Committee beg to recommend that sanction be given to the acquisition of two plots of land to the north and south of the present site of the Hospital.

When the plans for the Hospital were originally prepared, the Hospital buildings were confined to the site offered by Government. Mr. Pite was, however, of opinion that an extension of the site would present decided advantages in many respects and would be necessary for any extension in the future. The King Edward Memorial Association also recommended that the plot to the south may be acquired so as to ensure that the lay out of the buildings shall be absolutely satisfactory. In the meantime the offer of Rs. 12 lakhs for the foundation of a Medical College in connection with the Hospital was received and accepted by the Corporation. The Committee, therefore, requested the Commissioner to approach Government and the Improvement Trust for the acquisition on the most favourable terms possible of the two plots of land to the north and south of the Hospital site, the former for the location of the proposed Medical College and the latter for the extension of the Hospital itself. Government were accordingly pleased to use their good offices with the Trust for the acquisition of the northern plot which is Schedule C land. It will be seen from the Commissioner's letter No. 8744, dated the 14th June, that after consulting the Trust Government are willing to resume the plot from them if the Corporation decide definitely to purchase the land on the terms offered by the Trust. This plot measures about 20,855 square yards and the compensation to be paid to the Trust at the specially reduced rate of Rs. 9 per square yard will be Rs. 1,87,695. It will also be seen from the Commissioner's letter that the Improvement Trust are prepared to sell to the Municipality the plot to the south at the rate of Rs. 8-8-0 per square yard. The area of this plot is about 12,377 square yards and its value at that rate will be Rs. 1,05,204-8-0. The Board are however not prepared to reserve those plots for the Municipality beyond October, 1916 and desire to receive payment for the plots in November 1916.

After careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee beg to recommend that the Commissioner be authorized to arrange for the acquisition of the two plots of land on the terms offered by the Trust.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed and Mr. V. A. Dabholker seconded and the report was adopted.

MUNICIPAL VOTERS' LISTS.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah next moved the adoption of the report of the Committee appointed to consider the advisability of publishing voters' lists.

Sir Bhalchandra seconded the resolution and it was passed.

The Report stated:—The Committee reconstituted by Corporation Resolution regarding the question of improvement in the law and procedure of Municipal Elections, beg to state, with reference to Corporation Resolution No. 1072, dated the 11th May, 1916, that they have carefully considered the question whether clause (p) of Section 28 of the Municipal Act should not be amended so as to make it clear that it is incumbent on the Commissioner to disclose in the lists which he is required to prepare under that clause the names of the candidates for whom each voter voted. A draft amendment of the Section is now being settled by the Committee in consultation with the Municipal Solicitors and it will be embodied in the list of amendments of other sections of the Municipal Act pertaining to Municipal election, which the Committee hope to submit to the Corporation at an early date.

MORE CORONERS WANTED.

Mr. R. S. Navalker moved "that in the opinion of the Corporation the time has come when Government should employ more than one Coroner for the City of Bombay and that, if necessary, the Act IV of 1871 be amended accordingly."

The proposition was passed.

The Corporation then adjourned.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

ELECTION BY MAHOMEDANS OF CENTRAL DIVISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 21.

The following four candidates have been accepted by Mr. Seddon, Commissioner, Central Division, and allowed to stand for election by the Mahomedans of the Central Division to the Bombay Legislative Council:—Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer of Poona, Sirdar Ali Pathan, pleader of Dhulia, Mr. S. A. Wahed of Poona and Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed of Poona. There are over 900 Mahomedan voters in the Central Division and the election promises to be a very interesting one. The result will be declared on the 30th October.

THE SALUTE SNATCHER.

"Folly beyond description!" was the comment of Mr. Francis, the Westminster magistrate, in mail week, in further remanding John Whorlow, seventeen, of Lewisham; who is charged with theft and various military offences, Whorlow, who ran away from school at the age of sixteen years and two months and enlisted in the Field Artillery, twice deserted and joined other regiments. Arrested in July and charged with robbery at Bow Street, he was handed over to a military escort, from whom he escaped.

He made the acquaintance of a private in the Engineers billeted at Brixton, and subsequently masqueraded in officer's uniform, which he is alleged to have stolen from the lodgings of the sapper officer's brother. In this attire he stayed at the officers' hut at Grosvenor-place and sauntered about Victoria receiving salutes. It was announced that the military authorities required him, and he was ordered by the magistrate to divest himself of his officer's uniform.

GREAT WAR SALE
AND
FETE

IN AID OF THE

War Fund, at the Town Hall, Bombay, commencing Monday, 20th Nov., 1916.

PATRON.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

VICE-PATRON.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PRESIDENT.
SIR BASIL SCOTT, KT.

WORKING COMMITTEE.

S. M. EDWARDES, Esq., C.S.I., C.V.O., I.C.S. (Chairman).
Capt. K. O. GOLDIE.
MAHOMMEDBHOY HAJEEBHOY LALJI, Esq.
G. H. McCAUSLAND, Esq.
E. G. PEARSON, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. PHIROZE C. SETHNA.
The Hon'ble Mr. PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS.
J. E. JACKSON, Esq. (Honorary Secretary).

WHAT IT WILL BE.

THE TOWN HALL will be filled with articles of every conceivable description, presented by the public, from a Motor Car or a Grand Piano to a penknife; articles of furniture, cutlery, silver, glass, animals, jewellery; bales of cotton or piece-goods, silk, boxes of soap or any household articles; linens, curios, wines, tobacco, carpets, embroidery, pictures, books and anything new or second-hand which is likely to fetch a bid of eight annas to eight thousand rupees.

The range of bargains will be enormous, everything must be sold.

Articles received will be either put in the Auction Sale or a

MONSTER LUCKY BAG.

For this Lucky Bag 25,000 tickets will be issued at Rs. 2 each. These will include 5,000 prizes, many very valuable ones amongst them a Motor Car.

AN ILLUMINATED FETE

will be held in the Elphinstone Circle Garden where many attractions will be provided.

A band will perform at intervals each day and Refreshments will be provided to suit all classes and all purses.

Six ways in which You can help.

ONE By sending anything and everything you can to the Great War Sale at once. We do not ask for rubbish, at the same time nothing is too trifling, nothing too valuable. There will be a place for everything.

When you are looking for something to send, do not say "That is not worth sending." It is. And do not say "That is too valuable to send." It isn't. The Committee would just as soon receive a Motor Car as a reel of cotton.

TWO By collecting goods from your friends or inducing them to interest themselves in the sale by sending articles.

THREE In the very unlikely event of not being able to assist with articles, to send a gift of money to the Committee. Our present object is not to appeal for subscriptions, but we need them all the same and they will be appreciated.

FOUR By attending the Great Sale and buying.

FIVE By taking tickets in the Monster Lucky Bag, and prevailing upon your friends to do likewise.

SIX By going to the Fete in Elphinstone Circle Garden and patronizing the various side shows provided.

ALL HELP IS HELP FOR OUR MEN AT THE FRONT AND FOR OUR WOUNDED IN HOSPITAL. WHATEVER YOU DO, YOU WILL HAVE THE SATISFACTION OF KNOWING THAT YOU ARE HELPING THOSE WHO ARE FIGHTING FOR YOU.

Articles will be received from to-day to 31st October (10-30 a.m. to 6 p.m.) at the Honorary Secretary's Office, Great War Sale, Women's Branch, Mayo Road, Bombay. Bulky ones, pieces of furniture, animals, bales of cotton and such like should be notified but retained by the donors until advice is received as to where and when they should be forwarded.

Don't put off sending or notifying your contribution until the last day. Let it be early. List of Gifts with the names of the donors will be published in the Official Catalogues.

SINGING IN WAR TIME.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT A WELSH FESTIVAL.

OLD HYMNS OF WALES.

Mr. Lloyd George, who was accompanied by Mrs. Lloyd George, was present on the 18th August at a gathering of about three thousand members of choirs and congregations from all parts of Wales, who were celebrating what is known as a "Cymanfa Ganu Ganedaethol" (national singing festival). The Secretary for War has himself given every encouragement possible to the idea. It was his own suggestion that the Eisteddfod this year should include a singing festival, and he showed his approval of what had been done in this direction by taking part in the proceedings. On the 18th August he joined his voice with the others of his fellow-countrymen and countrywomen in the singing of their native hymns for two hours and a half.

MR. GEORGE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Lloyd George, who was received with great cheering, said he had been invited there merely as a stop-gap, but he rose as a member of the Executive Committee of the festival—(laughter)—to thank them all for having made it such a success. He certainly was very glad to have had a small share—(a voice: "A very big share, sir")—in bringing together such an exceptional gathering.

Apologising for his late arrival Mr. George said that was entirely due to his inability to tear himself away from the beautiful scenery of the neighbourhood. (Cheers.) As he gazed at their Rheidiol Valley he regarded himself much as he did the Rheidiol River as it meandered towards the sea. It seemed incapable of leaving the land of Ceredigion. (Applause.) It wound slowly along in spite of the appeal of the music of the sea. (Applause.)

There was a peculiar appropriateness in holding the festival that day. As a Welshman he gloried in its success. Why? He would tell them. There was no quarter of the United Kingdom, he doubted very much whether there was any part of the world, where men and women from all the parishes of two or three counties who had never met each other before could have been brought together to sing so beautifully and in such perfect unison and tune and with such "hwyl." (Cheers.) There was a peculiar appropriateness in holding the singing festival in a time of war because they could express in song feelings which they could not voice in words. There were emotions surging in the soul of a nation which could not be put into words, which could not be expressed from pulpits or platforms in words. One of the world's greatest musicians had composed a series of "Songs without words," and in fact every great song was a song without words. There were things they could not describe by the spoken word. That was why the great old preachers of Wales, in his opinion, were the best orators in the world. Wales had reared more first-class orators in fifty years than any other nation ever did. (Cheers.) When those old giants found their feelings had got beyond words their soul overflowed, and they tuned it. (Laughter and cheers.) He had heard his friend the president do it—(laughter),—and he knew then that he had got the Welsh "hwyl." That was the Welsh "hwyl" they had just heard; that grand old tune Llanllyfini. Who composed it? (A voice: "Jones, Talysarn.") That was so. He was one of the greatest orators of Britain. It was not a tune; it was the oratory of John Jones, Talysarn, in notes—(cheers).—the "hwyl" of John Jones in old notation. Now, that was what the old songs of Wales were, and he came there because he wanted to hear them.

A PLEA FOR NEW TUNES.

He was glad of the new tunes. They must have new ones, else the people of the next generations would have no old ones—(laughter),—but he loved the old ones. He was not enough of a musician to select good new ones, but time had chosen the old ones for him. When they heard an old air it must occur to them that it must have a splendid constitution to be able to walk across the ages down to them and to stride oover the hills of the centuries without tiring. They were as fresh to-day as they were three hundred years ago, and they would cotnnue so until the last trumpet resounded over the hills. They would notice in their programme that many of the tunes were headed "Alaw Gymreig." On one occasion Mr. John Curwen said he liked those tunes composed by Mr. "Allo Jimrick." (Loud laughter.) He liked that composer too. He was a good, powerful composer, breathing the soul of the people. The tunes were not merely songs but the music of the Welsh harp expressing the soul of Wales. (Applause.)

He hoped that this would not be the last festival in connection with the Eisteddfod for there was an inspiration in it. (Cheers.) He congratulated the able conductor upon the way in which he had led the masses and the spirit and unity he had put into the work. This was one of the things which Wales might well be proud of. (Cheers.)

COURTESY OF THE AIR.

The "Sainte-Marie-aux-Mines states that a few days ago a wreath was dropped near the town, together with a letter from a French airman, Lieutenant Fevre, requesting that the wreath should be placed on the grave of his father Lieut.-Colonel Fevre, who was killed in the neighbourhood on August 22, 1914.

The German authorities handed the letter to the local priest, who replied that the request had been complied with and that the grave was being well cared for. This reply was dropped in the French lines by a German airman.

THE INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM.

NEO-CO-OPERATION IN INDIA.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

The third of Captain Petavel's series of articles on the Indian Industrial Problems of the day is published below. The first two articles appeared in this journal on the 19th ultimo and 15th instant respectively:—

Among the most serious problems confronting India to-day are those of industrial development, popular education, employment of the middle classes and relief of the cultivators whose holdings are too small for advantageous cultivation; and in connection with these problems we have the supremely interesting fact that, though separately they appear very difficult to solve, taken together we seem to have an extraordinary good solution, given to us by our great progress in agricultural and in industrial methods.

The most pressing perhaps of all these problems, if not actually the most important, is that of the employment of the middle classes. We know quite well that there are no means of creating for them the kind of billets they want. They must get out of their groove. There is a limit to the number of people who can live on the toil of the labouring portion of the population, rendering services which do not come under the heading of productive labour. Middle class unemployment arises simply because that limit has been exceeded. There is, therefore, no solution but for middle class men to become producers.

Here industrial progress has come to our rescue. It has broken down the hard and fast line that used to exist between manual and sedentary labour. It has given us machines and processes which do the work that formerly needed craftsmanship and drudging toil.

The Indian middle class man is not hopelessly averse to working a machine or attending to the application of a process, and he is by no means lacking in capacity for such work. Progress has thus removed the material difficulty. There remains, however, the intellectual difficulty. Among those for whom employment has to be found are men of intellect and scholarly attainments. "Man does not live by bread alone." The man of education wants a career giving him prospects and not merely occupation giving him bread.

But we have also the education problem to solve and if we take the two together we see how this difficulty disappears.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF FUTURE.

Another thing industrial progress has done in a very remarkable way has been to render possible the utilisation of the most unskilled labour with just a few skilled leaders. An organisation of the above kind could take boys for training and make good enough use of their labour to enable them, by a few hours' work, to produce as much as they would working the whole day under primitive conditions in their own homes so that they would be able to spare time for education, whilst making their full contribution to the family budget. Obviously, therefore, these industries for middle class men would be made educational organisations and they would thus offer a true vocation with prospects and not a mere living to those working in them. Scholarly men would be employed teaching and others superintending various processses, and all, whatever their work, would be the members of the staff of an educational establishment.

This is the educational system of the future, one which will allow us not merely to give children lessons but to give them an education to develop them in character and in body. also training them from the very first to intelligent and diligent application to work. There is no need wasting our time discussing whether the thing is possible or not. It is quite certain that the children's labour would be far more productive in a good modern organisation than working at home. We must wait and see in actual practice to what extent this educational system could be applied. It would depend on the results obtained by the children's organised labour. The value of their labour would of course increase very rapidly indeed, so that there is no doubt that self-supporting education is possible in this way if only the children and young people could be kept sufficiently long in the educational organisation. The association formed to advocate this educational system; the Educational Colonies Association, 3, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., has recently put it forward as the only solution for India's educational problem.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

But now comes the great question what industry would be suitable to employ these middle class men and their pupils in. "Neo-co-operation" gives us the answer.

Agricultural experts all agree that, although there are great difficulties in the way of applying the latest modern methods to Indian agriculture, much good could be done by people with the necessary capital starting organisations to lend machinery to the cultivators together with the necessary skilled operators providing good seeds and manures, and taking part of the produce in payment. The difficulties, however, are first that:—Those having capital find that they can obtain a better return for it in other ways, serondly that it would be difficult to find men of the necessary qualifications combined with the necessary honesty to carry the plan out successfully. The way to get over the difficulty, of course, is to have an organisation doing industrial work also, and the work in connection with agriculture as one branch of its activities. It could use the food stuffs obained from the cultivators to feed workers engaged in industrial work. And the industrial organisation might co-operate with village craftspeople in the same way doing certain parts of the work that are better done by machinery. The educational industrial organisation therefore, would give us the solution to the problem.

It is evident how this solution would be a solution also of the other question we have mentioned. These educational establishments would be nothing more nor less than industrial centres. In them there would be ample employment for men with holdings too small to engage their whole time. The more adults there were working among the boys the more profitably their labour would be used. Under the "neo-co-operative" system the question of the disposal of produce would not arise. The economic effect of these industries would be to cause more produce to come from the land by rendering the agriculturists every possible help and to give that produce to workers, also from the villagers, who would be engaged producing things to be used in the villages. That is the old system of India, village socialism as it might be called, restored with the help of modern methods. It is the thing and the only thing India really wants.

These industrial-educational establishments would give the village everything it needs; schools, industrial training establishments, centres of co-operation and of industrial activity.

It would be a great error to imagine that industries of this kind, organised for the direct benefit of the people, employing, their labour to supply their own various wants, would, in any sense, take the place of ordinary trade. The contrary would be the case. The industries would require machinery and raw materials, there would be interest to pay to those who supplied the capital, so that some trading would be to such industries as these what blood circulation is to a living body. This question we shall deal with in our next article.

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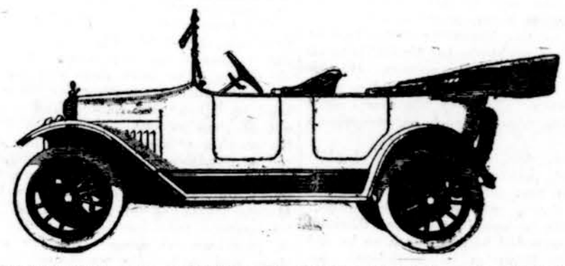

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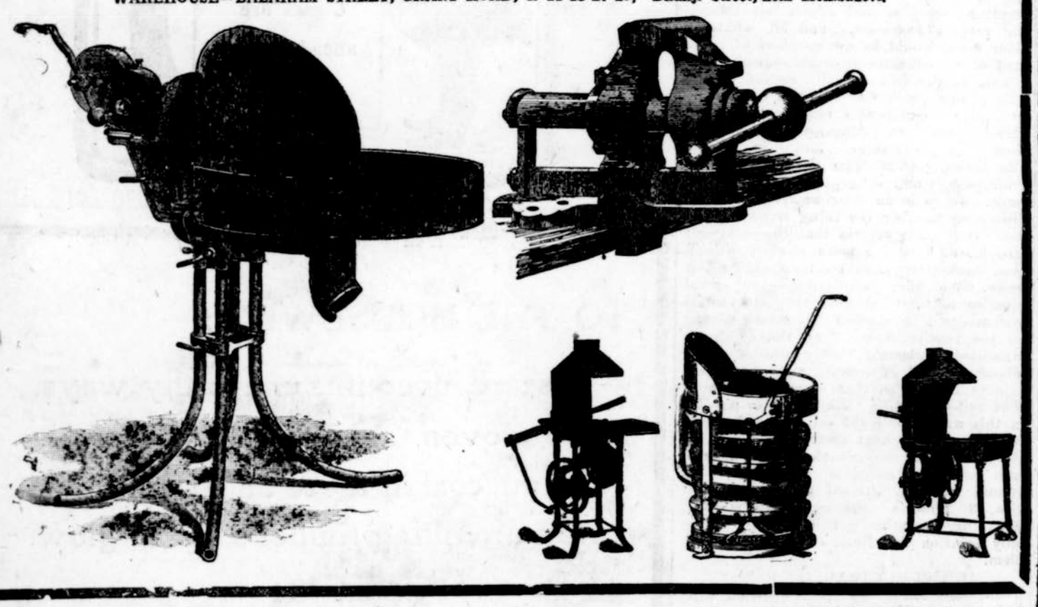

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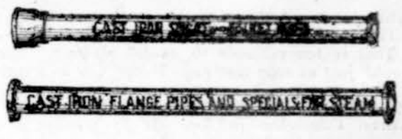

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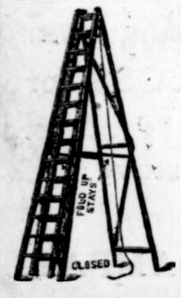

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